THE
Massachusetts
AND
Boston POST-BOY

No 683.
Gazette,
THE
and ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, *September* 24, 1770.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 18. 1770.
To the PRINTER.

THE Comet, which we discovered here on the 26th of June in the evening, in opposition to the Sun, having traversed the northern hemisphere with uncommon rapidity, within eight days disappeared in the morning twilight, and has been seen no more. The visit it made was so short, as scarcely allowed time to make the observations necessary for determining its path round the Sun, the centre of its revolution. It seemed therefore hardly worth while to go through all the particulars of so tedious a calculation as is required for discovering the elements of a parabolic trajectory with great exactness. But from what I have done in that way, I have deduced the following particulars, which I presume are as near the truth as can be expected from so short a series of observations.—The time of the Perihelion Aug. 8D. 23h; the place of it, ♐27° 5′; and its distance from the Sun, 62141. The descending node ♒ 18° 15′. Inclination of the Plane 1° 42′. The motion of the Comet was direct.—It must have arrived at its descending node July 25.

This Comet was remarkable on two accounts:

1. For having no tail. Being in opposition to the Sun, when it was discovered, its tail could not well have been seen, if it had one. But in a few days it was in such a situation that its tail must have appeared to great advantage; yet then, none could be seen. For this reason, some doubted whether it were really a Comet. But tails are not a necessary appendage of Comets. The most have them, some have been seen without them; and even without such a turbid atmosphere as generally surrounds Comets; and some are said to have been as clear and bright as Jupiter.—This points out a very observable difference between the present Comet and that of September last. When they were at the same distance from the Sun, and therefore exposed to the same degree of heat, the Comet of this summer had no tail, but the other had an extraordinary one, at least 45° in length; and it would have appeared much longer, had that Comet come as near us as this did.

2. This Comet was remarkable for its swiftness; in which respect it seems to have equalled, if not exceeded, any Comet we know of. Till this, the swiftest was that in the year 1472, observed by Regiomontanus. It described about 40° in a day. Our Comet ran rather more than 40° on the first of July. But certainly it was not the same Comet as that.—Its excessive swiftness was owing to its near approach to the Earth on that day, when it was in Perigee about noon, and came almost as near the Earth as it can ever possibly do. I find by calculation, that it was then within one 50th part of the distance of the Sun, and was not 7½ times farther from us than the moon. From whence we may conclude, that it was a small Comet.—This near approach was also the reason of its running up to near 80° of north latitude, as it must have done when in Perigee; (which, as it happened in the day-time, could not be observed here) tho' the inclination of its plane to the ecliptic was very small.

The foregoing elements do not agree with those of any of the 56 Comets hitherto calculated, and therefore its period cannot be assigned. This then makes the number of known Comets to be 57. Probably, the whole number of them may be much larger still.

J. W.

LONDON, July 10.
To the PRINTER.

TO export the greatest quantity possible of the manufactures of a country, and to import the greatest quantity possible of foreign bullion in return, has been long confidered as one of the first and most self evident commercial principles.

The peculiar sagacity of his Majesty's Ministers has discovered this principle to be totally erroneous; and by a conduct as wisely planned, as their skill is superior to common understandings, have found means to keep at home the manufactures of this country, and to promote the export of bullion.

The cause of the present export of bullion to America, is, in fact, this; the associations against importation of goods from England, has prevented their getting further into debt;—the great demand for corn in Spain and Italy has enabled them to pay off their old score, and fallen the course of exchange from 165 to 150 per cent. and under; a Half Johannes passes there at a certain value in currency, whatever may be the governing course of exchange; so that such opulent Americans as have paid off their debts to England, and lodged money with their correspondents, instead of investing it, as heretofore, in our manufactures, now order it to be shipped in bullion, which brings them a handsome profit at home. Thus North America takes away our heavy, and from some similar and other different causes, the West-Indies is draining us of our light bullion; and if Heaven will not, in mercy to this nation, reduce once more the capacity of his Majesty's Ministers nearer to the par of those of the people they govern, it is to be feared, before the close of this current year, we shall not have a piece of Portugal gold, light or heavy, amongst us; for it is at this moment an undoubted fact, the orders now in town for both light and heavy gold cannot be supplied fast enough.

Besides, till within these two years, large quantities of gold were constantly received from Lisbon, on account of the Merchants in America, and paid to their agents here; but, since that period, instead of receiving gold, orders only are received to ensure that money from Lisbon to America, which used to be paid here.

These are facts on which the Public may depend.—We would hope that no calm and deliberate design has yet been formed either to hurt the commerce, or to infringe the liberties of Britain or America. But we may venture to assert, that, should so wicked and destructive a design ever be formed, it is impossible more effectually to pursue and compleat it, than by those measures of Administration which are at present adopted.

H. W.

LONDON.

June 14. Yesterday Morning, at Nine o'Clock, came on in the Court of King's Bench, at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, the Trial of Henry Sampson Woodfall, the original Printer of Junius's Letter, in the Public Advertiser of the 19th of December last.—Only seven of the Jury which was summoned attended. viz. William Bond, Merchant, Foreman; Peter Cazalet, Merchant; Alexander Peter Allen, Merchant; Frederick Commerell, Merchant; Hermen Meyer, Merchant; John Thomas, Merchant; Barrington Buggin, Merchant.

Upon which the following five Talesmen were taken out of the common Jury, viz. William Hannard, Paul Verges, William Sibley, William Willet, William Davis.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury with a Speech, on the Importance of Juries; but confined them to the bare Fact of the Defendant publishing a paper, which he called a Libel; and then made an Apology for bringing on Mr. Almon's Trial for selling only, before the original Printer's; and promised to prosecute all the Printers and Publishers of this celebrated Paper. He called his Evidences, who were, Nathaniel Crowder, the pretended News-man, employed by the Ministry, who swore he bought the Paper of Mr. Woodfall's publishing Servant, whom he named. Mr. Harris, of the Stamp-office, who proved, that the Duty for the Advertisements and Stamp were paid by Mr. Woodfall. And a Clerk of Sir John Fielding's, who being called, proved, by Receipt from Mr. Woodfall, his Concern in, and for the Paper.

The Publication and direction of the Paper by Mr. Woodfall being thus proved, Mr Sejeant Glynn, in a very eloquent and learned Speech to the Jury, defended the Paper, as no Libel; as being very respectful to the King, personally, but arraigning the Conduct of the Ministers; and if such Discussion was not allowed in this Country, he said, there must be an End of the Liberty of the Press; adding, that there was no intention in Mr. Woodfall to publish a Libel, and if the Intention was not proved, he hoped, and trusted, they would find Mr. Woodfall not guilty.

Mr. Lee, who was also Counsel for Mr. Woodfall, defended the Paper upon the same Principles; and likewise added a good Deal about the Intention, which not being proved, and which he thought essential to constitute the Crime, they must find him not guilty.

Lord Mansfield, in his Charge to the Jury, said, they had nothing to do with the Intention, nor with the other Words in the information, such as malicious, seditious, &c. which, he affirmed were all Words of Course; just as it is said in an Indictment for Murder that the Person did, &c. at the Instigation of the Devil. Then he remarked, as upon Mr. Almon's Trial, that there were but two Propositions for the Consideration of the Jury; one was, the Fact of publishing the Paper; the other, whether a proper Construction was put, in the Information, upon the several Blanks in the Paper in the Information; and as to the Contents of the Paper, whether they were true or false, he said, it was wholly immaterial. At ten Minutes before Twelve the Jury withdrew, and returned about Nine, finding Mr. Woodfall guilty of the printing and publishing only. The Court had broke up about Four o'Clock, so that the Jury, by Order of Lord Mansfield, attended his Lordship with their Verdict, at his House in Bloomsbury-square.

LONDON, JULY 28. 1770.

It is now said, that the entire abolition of the B—d and G——n party in the Cabinet, and the dissolution of the present ——, were the actual sine qua non *preliminaries of the Earl of Northington's proposals to the K— for the public good.*

There is one circumstance which reflects no little honor on the Earl of Northington, in his late negotiation with the Administration; and that is, his Lordship failed of success, not as some others had done before him, for asking too much for himself, (for he asked nothing at all) but for asking too much for his country—the greatest crime a man can *be guilty of in the present ministerial situation of affairs!*

We hear, what is somewhat extraordinary, that notwithstanding in the late negotiations between some in power and a certain great man, for his re-assumption of ministerial authority, much stress was laid on the appointment to be assigned Mr. C. C. yet the great man refused then to see that gentleman, as he had for some time before.

An evening paper of last night says, however improbable it may seem, there are letters now in town, which inform, that the Dutch are actually concerting a scheme that will surprize all Europe; which is no less than the making their present Stadtholder King of the United Provinces, and all the provinces and settlements belonging to the Republic, both in the East and West-Indies, &c.

Manchester, June 12. On Thursday last the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of this diocese held his general visitation in the collegiate and parish church of Manchester, where his Lordship gave a most excellent and seasonable charge to his clergy, and afterwards confirmed 703 persons, and then travelled to Bury that evening, where he next day consecrated a very handsome commodious new chapel, and on that and the following day confirmed 2875 persons, and returned to Manchester on Saturday evening, and on Sunday evening confirmed 1224 of the parish of Manchester, and 1701 more yesterday. The whole amount of the confirmation, in this single deanry, was 6503.

Ancona, June 11. According to the last letters received from the Morea, the Turkish garrison at Navarino having surrendered that fortress to the Russians, by capitulation, were, in their retreat to Tripolizza, met by a body of 8000 Albanians, who forced them to return, and assist in the attack of the place which they had just abondoned. That the Russians, seeing themselves threatened by forces so much superior, had fled in their turn, and had left 25 pieces of cannon behind them, which they had landed to carry on the siege.

Constantinople, May 27. The plague Reigns in Egypt, and particularly in Alexandria, where it makes terrible ravages. It has also shewn itself in this Capital, and in the Suburbs.

LONDON,

July 24. Sunday arrived a Mail from North-America, by which we are informed, that two Regiments of Troops are ordered from New-York to Boston; and that the King's Ships are ordered to block up the Harbour of Boston.

We hear from Paris that the Comet appears there considerably augmented every Night, and seems to approach near the Earth with a very rapid Motion, which has furnished Matter for great Speculation among the Astronomers.

By Letters from New-York, received on Monday, we hear that "the Inhabitants of that Place are now come to a Resolution of receiving all Imports from England, that are not liable to Taxation, provided the Bostonians will concur in the same Measure."

June 31. The following reversions, places, and pensions, are said to have been within these few months granted. To the Lord Mountsteward, the reversion of the auditorship of the imprest after the death of Mr. Aislabie, 7000l. per annum. To Charles Jenkinson, Esq; auditor of the accounts of the Princess Dowager of Wales, and late confidential secretary to the Earl of Bute, the reversion, after Sir Edward Walpole, of clerkship of the Pells, 3000l. per annum. To Samuel Martyn, Esq; treasurer to the Princess Dowager, the reversion, after Horace Walpole, Esq; of usher of the exchequer, 2000l. per annum. To the Earl of Nottingham, now teller of the exchequer, the reversion, after the Duke of Chandos, for three lives, of master of the Hanaper, 3000l. per annum, and 4000l. per annum pension till it falls. To Thomas Bradshaw, Esq: secretary to the treasury, the reversion of surveyor general of America, 2000l. per annum; and to Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; a pension for three lives of 1000l. per annum. To Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. Lord Chief Justiceship in Eyre, with the augmented salary for life of 2500l. per annum. To Hans Stanley, Esq; the united offices of cofferer and governor of the Isle of Wight, 3000l. per annum.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from the Leeward Caribbee Islands, we are informed that the Markets are so overstocked with British Goods, that a Loss of Seven per Cent. under Prime Cost is sustained on the Sale of them at public Vendue.

On Friday the Ministry received by Express from Falmouth the Account of the Arrival of a Ship there from North America, which has brought, as they term it, *more bad News.*

If the French and Spaniards, as is reported, should interfere to stop the Progress of the Russian Arms, it may probably involve all Europe in War.

General Paoli pays his Respects at Court, and at the same Time is much caressed by the Minority.—This shews that a Foreigner may live in England esteemed by both Parties, but declaring for neither.

We hear that the Premier intends continuing in Town till some conclusive Measures are adopted with respect to the Americans.

|| Vide Page 159. § Bedford. ~ Grenville. ¶ Parliament. ‡ King. V vid Index Vol. 2.

Laſt Friday Capt. Cummings *arrived here in a Brig, in ſix Weeks from* Falmouth; *by whom we have a* London *Print of the* 31ſt *of* July, *which contains the following Articles of Intelligence,* viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

THE 2d of this month, the Port received an expreſs from Georgia, with the news that the Pacha Piri Zade Mehemet, had gained a great victory over the people of that province, and the Ruſſians; and had taken the Fortreſs of Aiſka. There is no mention made of Prince Heraclius; but it is ſaid that Solomon Bey loſt a great number of men in the action. They add, that Piri-Zade, convinced of the treachery of his Kiahaja, or Lieutenant, and his Gaſnedar, or Treaſurer, had put them to death. The ſame day the Porte received alſo a courier from Moegzoen-Zade, Pacha of the Morea, by which we learn, that Coron, Modon, and Navarina, have been re-taken from the Ruſſians, after an obſtinate battle, in which the Ruſſians loſt two Colonels, whom the Turks called Bin-Baſchi, or Chief of 1000 men, one of whom died of his wounds, and the other is to be brought hither. The Grand Signior did not order the cannon to be fired on this occaſion, the Porte having been ſeveral times impoſed upon laſt year by agreeable news of this kind, which afterwards proved falſe, and therefore his Highneſs is reſolved there ſhall be no more public rejoicings.

Naples, June 30. We hear from Sicily, that moſt of the inhabitants of Meſſina, encamp in the open fields, having left their habitations on account of the violent ſhocks of earthquake, of which 30 in the ſpace of a month, had thrown down abundance of palaces and houſes, under the ruins of which a great number of people had been cruſhed to death.

That terrible phenomenon, was alſo felt at Reggio, twelve miles from Meſſina, where a great number of perſons have been buried under the ruins of their houſes.

Ancona, June 19. Letters of good credit from the Morea adviſe, that Prince Orlow, on the 30th of May, diſpatched a body of 2000 regular troops, for Corinth, to ſecure the paſſage of the Iſthmus againſt the Turks: that the 4th inſt. the corps being arrived at Muſeniga, met there Soldie Pacha, with an army of 30,000 Albanians: that at 11 in the morning an action enſued between them, which laſted till 3 in the afternoon, when the Turks left 8000 killed on the field of battle, 1600 were made priſoners, 24 ſtandards, a ſtaff of command, 20 kettle drums, 5 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of proviſions was alſo taken; and that Soldie Pacha, with the remains of his army, had retired towards Lepanto; that the Ruſſians had about 400 killed, and 500 ſlightly wounded, among whom were ſix Officers; and that a few days after, Prince Orlow, at the head of 1500 Ruſſians aed Greeks, marched towards Drobolizza, with a deſign to lay ſiege to the capital of the Peninſula.

July 2. We have received advice here, that the 3 principal towns of the iſle of Candia, viz. Candia, Suda and Retimo, had declared for the Ruſſians. It is alſo confirmed that there has been a ſea fight between ſix ſhips of that nation, and ſeven Turkiſh Caravelles, in the gulph of Mitali, to the advantage of the former. It is currently reported, that the Emperor of Morocco is going to break the truce with Spain, and lay ſiege to Ceuta.

From the Danube, July 8. 'Tis aſſured there has been a bloody battle in Moldavia, on the 24th of June laſt, between the Turks & Ruſſians, to the diſadvantage of the former, who have loſt 40,000 men. We expect a confirmation of this news.

LONDON, July 31.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"I imagine you have already heard of the melancholy news of his Majeſty's dock yard being wilfully ſet on fire by ſome incendiary villains, who took the opportunity to execute their wicked deſign, whilſt the people were at Porte Down fair, as there were ſeveral cartridges of powder found at the end of the long ſtore-houſe, now in flames. The combuſtible matter muſt have been laid in the evening, as the ſmoke was perceived by ſeveral at a great diſtance from Portcheſter, and as far as the Mother-bank. The men on board the cuſtom-houſe cutter, ſaw a great ſmoke (thro' a ſpy-glaſs) in four different places in the dock-yard, about three o'clock in the morning; they took it to be a ſhip, dreaming: it was not diſcovered near us, till about five o'clock which was by the centinel near the place, who perceived it to burſt out vehemently thro' the roof. The damage according to a near eſtimation, is about 160 cables of different ſizes; all the boatſwains and carpenters ſtores of ſhips in good condition; alſo 300 tuns of hemp, and the like number of barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine; ſlop and marine cloathing miſſing or loſt; the laying and ſpinning houſes, long ſtore houſe, new hemp-houſe, block-houſe, carpenters ſhop, glaziers, braziers, and plumber's ſhops, the large maſt-houſe near the academy, with the capital maſts laid there, with about half of the ſails in the ſtore-houſes, are entirely conſumed. A ſervant maid in the dock yard, who was looking out of a garret window about four o'clock, was perceived by ſome perſons, who accoſted her with ſaying, you had better go to bed than riſe, for ſoon you will have a fine light to get up by; and then went off, ſaying to themſelves it's almoſt time to give the alarm. Our good friends now may rejoice, as they have ſucceeded in this. And I now believe (as well as others) that it was ſet on fire ten years ago this month, in like manner, though the conflagration then not half ſo large as now. It is a diſmal ſight to behold; and more ſo, as the common was near meeting with the ſame fate; if that had happened, the next would have been the gun wharf, and then the garriſon (which is not well garriſoned, tho' it is the key of our iſle) the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom. God ſend the prepetrators may meet the reward they juſtly deſerve for ſo diabolical an execution."

Extract from another Letter of the ſame Date.

"Before this can poſſibly reach you, the public will be informed of the unfortunate cataſtrophe which happened this morning at 5 o'clock, when our Dock-Yard took fire, and burnt with moſt amazing rapidity; inſomuch that it alarmed greatly the adjacent neighbourhood. It is now rather abated, after having done great ravages, and is much larger than that in 1760. I cannot at preſent give you particulars; but ſuffice it to ſay, we have all our doubts concerning its firſt beginning; and this it is moſt probable, is a part of that blow Lord Chatham talked of. I am in haſte, intending to give you in my next a further account."

Extract of another Letter of July 30.

"I have now the pleaſure to aſſure you that the fire at the Dock has not ſpread ſince the firſt Day, and now is in a manner extinguiſhed, there having been a vaſt quantity of water pumped into the cellar under the Hemp Houſe.

"The Store Houſes have four floors, and on one floor only, the ſmalleſt, was ſtored in ſeperate parcels, all the rigging, ſails and cables, with every inch of cordage, to equip 23 ſhips of the line. It was very ſhocking to ſee the people in the common throwing their goods out of their houſes, and run about ſcreaming and crying, expecting their houſes to be on fire, which was not without reaſon, for it was expected every moment that the north weſt corner would be all in flames, but with the help of two engines it was happily prevented. I am told that all the Stores were entirely full. Several Perſons are in Cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of having ſet fire to the Dock."

We have it from the beſt authority that the damage ſuſtained by the dreadful conflagration in the royal Yard at Portſmouth, is to the amount of between 5 and 600,000 l. ſterling.

Orders are diſpatched to Plymouth, Chatham, & Sheerneſs, for the ordinary guards of marines to be doubled in the ſeveral Dock-Yards.

Deal, July 30. Arrived, Hopewell Smith, from New-York; and London, Henzell, from CaſcoBay

July 25. The Appointment of a new Miniſtry ſtill hinges on what has been before alledged, the too great Demands of a certain Nobleman; but thoſe who have a Change moſt at Heart, are in hopes of removing the Impediment by Degrees.

Lord Chatham, when Paymaſter of the Army, diſdained to improve his Fortune by keeping the Nation's Money in his Hands. Poor Man! he knew nothing of adding Plumb to Plumb by a judicious & dextrous Management of the Nation's great *Hazard Table* called the *Stocks*. As ſoon as Lord Chatham received Monies he paid them into ſuch Hands as were moſt liable to account immediately for them.

Continental Politicians pretend to ſay, that the preſent Manœuvre of the King of Pruſſia will certainly, in the End, draw many of his Neighbours into a Conteſt.

The Profits of the Place in Ireland that Col. Luttrell has obtained the Reverſion of, we hear, amount to near Two Thouſand Pounds per Annum.

July 26. A private Letter from Dublin ſays, that his Grace the Duke of Leinſter has declared himſelf ſo diſguſted with the Adminiſtration of Affairs in Ireland, and throughout the whole Britiſh Empire, that he is determined not to reſide in any Part of it till he ſees a Reformation take Place, on which Account he is preparing to ſet out for the Capital of a certain Republic on the Continent, where he intends to reſide for ſome Time.

The Money received at the Ports of Cadiz and Liſbon for Fiſh, Flour, and Indian Corn, and lately in the Ports of France for the two laſt, on account of the great Devaſtation which the Floods have made in many Provinces of that Country, has actually been returned to the Merchants in America in Specie, which uſed to centre here for Britiſh Manufactures. This, together with the Prohibition of Corn from England, accounts for the Scarcity of Foreign Gold, which uſed formerly, and even ſo late as the laſt War, to be at leaſt one-third of our whole Circulation.

It is now certain that the Balance of Trade begins to be in favour of the North Americans, and that their Exports exceed their Imports by many Thouſands annually.

We are aſſured that the Duke of Grafton has made no Offers to the Rockingham Party.

We hear from Dunkirk, by Letters of the 23d inſtant, that Orders were juſt arrived there for repairing more of the Fortifications of that Town, and adding ſome new Works.

☞ See Britians Account of it page 12. Vol. 4.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A great Variety of Houſe Furniture,

Among whith are,

A genteel Mahogony Cheſt on Cheſt Draws, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Looking Glaſſes, Mahogony Dining Tables, Leather Bottom and other Chairs, Mahogony Bureau, Mahogony, Deſk, Feather Beds, Pewter Diſhes and Plates, Braſs Candleſticks, and ſome other Kitchen Furniture---with a Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, Callicoes, Shalloon, Tammys, Silk and Hair Twiſt, Gallooms, Ferrits, Tapes, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Friday next---Ten in the Morning.

TO BE SOLD,

At low Rates for Caſh,

at the Store of the late POOL & CLARKE, deceaſed, on *Green's* Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

About 100 Hogſheads of Cadiz Salt,

A Quantity of beſt Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
A few Pieces of red Drapery Baize,
Four Caſks of Shot, ſorted,
A few Caſks beſt Piſtol Powder,
Cod Line and Sail Twine,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Indigo, &c.

ALSO, One Brigantine, almoſt new, well found, Burthen about 130 Tons; one Half of a Brig, 110 Tons; one Sloop of 80 Tons; two Schooners, one of 50, the other of 24 Tons Burthen.

Likewiſe, a likely young Negro Man, who is a good Seaman.

A Cask of Shott was Imported

in the Brigantine Sukey, *Iſaac Coleman*, Maſter, from *London, April* 1769, for which no Owner has yet appear'd; any Perſon who will produce a Bill of Lading or an Order for ſame, may have it by applying to ſaid Maſter in *Boſton*, paying the Freight, and Charge of this Advertiſement.

Boſton, Sept. 24. 1770.

CHOICE good Salt, equal to

any Imported, to be ſold on board the Ship *America*, now laying off the Long Wharf. Inquire for *John Boaz*, on board the Ship, or at Mr. *John Ingerſoll's* near *Rowe's* Wharf.

Beſt Rhode Iſland and Narraganſett

CHEESE

From 15lb. to 40lb. Weight, to be ſold by *Benjamin Bagnail*, Watch Maker in Cornhill.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on, the *late Company of* POOL & CLARKE, of Boſton, *Merchants*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in the Accounts to TIMOTHY NEWELL, of ſaid Boſton, who is impowered to ſettle the ſame. ALSO,

All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have any Demands on, *the Eſtate of Mr.* FITCH POOL, late of Boſton, *Merchant*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid TIMOTHY NEWELL *Adminiſtrator* to ſaid Eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement. *Boſton, Sept.* 17, 1770.

ASSESSORS-OFFICE, BOSTON, Sept. 5. 1770.

WHEREAS the Aſſeſſors are required by Law to give ſeaſonable Warning to the Inhabitants to give or bring in to them true and perfect Liſts of their Polls and rateable Eſtates they are poſſeſſed of on the Firſt Day of September Inſtant: THESE are therefore to notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, to give or bring into the Aſſeſſors of ſaid Town, a true and perfect Liſt of their Polls and rateable Eſtates, agreeable to the Tenor of ſaid Act, for which Purpoſe they ſhall attend to receive the ſame at their Chamber at the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market, from Monday the tenth Inſtant to Monday the firſt Day of October next, from nine to twelve o'clock Forenoon, and from three to five Afternoon (Saturday and Lord's-Day excepted); and it is expected that the Inhabitants comply with the Law in this Caſe.

By Direction of the Aſſeſſors of ſaid Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, Sep. 22.

ENTERED-IN.

Hooten from Philadelphia, Pendle on from New-London, Conway from Virginia, Rice, Hubbel & Sharp from New-Haven, Freebody from Rhode Iſland, Boas, Sicily & Wolfe from St. Croix, De Coſta from St. Lucia and St. Euſtatia, Fiſh from Guadaloupe, Deverſon from London, Brace from Falmouth.

CLEARED-OUT.

Harris & Nye for New-London, Cliſt and Freebody for Rhode-Iſland, Paine & Eldridge for Maryland, Wyer for Quebec, Charch for Philadelphia.

OUTWARD BOUND.

M'Neil for Quebec, Rockwell for New-London, Mc Leod for Virginia.

TICKETS in *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery Sold by Green and Ruſſell.

LONDON, July 7.

An Account of the PROCEEDINGS in the great GROSVENOR CAUSE.

ON Thurſday laſt, about nine in the morning, came on before Lord Mansfield, a cauſe in which the Right Hon. Lord G——r was Plaintiff, and his R. H. the D. of C——, Defendant: The action was laid for unneſſary communication with his Lordſhip's conſort, and the damages were ſet forth at 100,000l.

Mr. Wedderburn, Counſel for the Plaintiff, opened the caſe, and methodically ſtated the entire fact from beginning to end. In the courſe of his narration he read the copies of ſeveral letters, which paſſed between the parties, which occaſioned much entertainment to the whole Court, as they may be truly ſaid to add to the novelty of epiſtolary writing. Some jokes were paſſed on a dignified Clergyman, who had the principal care in the education of his pupil.

After ſtating the caſe, which took up very near an hour, he entered into obſervations on it, as well as the contents of the letters. He aſked (as the words "*mutual feelings*, and I hope I ſhall never have occaſion to *repent* this confidence," were mentioned in one of her letters) "What *mutual* feelings ſhould paſs between a married woman and any other perſon but her huſband? Or why the word *repent* ſhould be uſed, if it did not ſtrongly imply a foregone diſhonour?" He obſerved, "That it would be given the Jury in evidence that the Defendant had aſſumed fictitious names: and that he had taken down a ſervant with him, who went by the name of *Truſty*, for the purpoſes or carrying on this intrigue with greater ſecurity." He therefore aſked, "What pain of mind it muſt coſt the Defendant, for one in his elevated ſtation to aſſociate himſelf for ſeveral days with his own ſervant, paſs under a fictitious name, and forego all thoſe honours and diſtinctions uſually paid to his rank, if he had not this diſhonourable ſcheme in purſuit!"

After finiſhing theſe obſervations, he told the Jury, "That they had two principal objects for their obſervation; the firſt was the very great quality of the Defendant, and the ſecond the irreparable injury ſuſtained, ſhould the more deter him from ſetting a bad example to the ſubordinate claſſes of ſociety." He obſerved, "There were certain ſituations in life, that made the ſame offence more criminal in one than another, on account of the greater duties they may owe the offended party in particular, or ſociety in general; this he inſtanced in the caſe of a ſervant proſecuted for crim. con. with his maſter's wife, when the damages were laid very conſiderable, though the offending party had no fortune to bear it; and this he ſaid was done for very wiſe purpoſes; to point out to ſociety the greater breach of duty in a ſervant, from whom confidence, reſpect, and fidelity, were more immediatly expected." He obſerved, in the preſent caſe, though the damages may be thought to be laid high, yet as it was all the puniſhment the law could inflict, none of it ought to be remitted, as they had it now in their power to convince his R. H. in particular, and every man of rank in general, "That the laws of England, in the hands of a Britiſh Jury, are always ſuperior to ſituation and connections. He likewiſe hoped that this would, in future, direct the Defendant to nobler purſuits than the ſeduction of the wife of a Peer, and incline him to copy from a very near relation of his (meaning his M——y) whoſe conjugal attachments, abſtracted from his other virtues, not only ornamented the one he filled, but ſhed a bright example to his ſubjects in general."

"And now, Gentlemen, continued the learned and eloquent Counſel, I ſhall leave you in poſſeſſion of theſe ſentiments, and only direct one thing more to your conſideration; which is, that you have now before you the chaſtity and honour of the ſex, the ſanctity of marriage, and the cuſtody of Britiſh morals, as by your determination will ſeverally operate on each of theſe."

Several witneſſes were then called, the firſt of whom was the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who proved the marriage of Lord and Lady G. The next was a maid ſervant to the C——ſs of D——; ſhe declared, on being examined by Serjeant Glynn, that a Gentleman (whom ſhe deſcribed as the D.) frequently came in a chair, muffled up, to her L——p's houſe in the country; that he inſtantly went up to L——y G.'s room, and continued with her L——p generally an hour, or more. The next witneſs called up was John Boran, a ſervant to L——d G. who depoſed, he carried letters to and from his R. H. and his Lady. Denniſon, her L——p's Chairman, was next examined, who was one of the principal evidences in this affair.

He depoſed, that he ſeveral times carried his Lady to the back door, in the Park, of the Defendant's houſe, where ſhe went in, and ſtaid for a conſiderable time: that he was one of thoſe ſervants that went down with Lord G——r's brother to St. Alban's—that breaking open a door by order of Mr. Groſvenor, with two more of his fellow ſervants, he found the D— of C— ſitting on the bed ſide along with his Lady with his waiſtcoat looſe, and the Lady with her Dreſden unbuttoned, and her breaſts wholly expoſed; that on their entering, her Ladyſhip made towards the door of communication with the other room, but, in the attempt fell; on which he who was left to guard the door they entered by, went to her aſſiſtance, which the Defendant availed himſelf of, and run out calling on them when he got on the other ſide the door, "to take notice he was not found in the room; and that he would give his *Bible Oath* he was not."

Another evidence depoſed, that the Plantiff came into a houſe, and called for his Lady; the Miſtreſs made anſwer, "She is in a room with her Brother: but on the Brother's coming out, behold it was one of a rank far ſuperior to that even of the Proſecutor himſelf. There was a continued evidence, that the rooms at different inns, choſen by the Defendant to lie in, were marked with a piece of chalk, and that Lady always choſe that next though leſs commodious than others, even having broken panes in the windows, and otherwiſe out of repair. A third ſet of witneſſes proved, that the Defendant went under different names, and once gave out that he was inſane, and under the direction of a Phyſician travelling with him, and who, upon examination, turned out to be his ſervant.

Several other witneſſes were called on in ſucceſſion, who all corroborated the diſcovery at St. Alban's, which ſeemed to be the principal point aimed at by the Plantiff's Counſel.

The Counſel on the other ſide then entered into obſervations on the ſeveral evidences. Mr. Dunning recapitulated moſt of the material parts of the evidence, and obſerved thereupon, that though the intimacy of the accuſed parties has been ſufficiently proved, not only by the witneſſes, but alſo by a variety of letters that paſſed between them, which were read in Court, yet he aſſerted that the Plaintiff had not brought any one proof of the criminal act, for which the action was laid: He admitted that the correſpondence and many private meetings were in every reſpect blameable, but would not allow that they did by any means prove the charge of infidelity.

Mr. Dunning then produced four exculpatory witneſſes, the landlords and maids of the houſes where the different ſcenes happened; but what they ſaid was of little moment, ſuch as, "that the beds were not tumbled, &c." as had been pretended.

The Counſel for the Defendant alſo attempted to extenuate her L——p's offence, by urging, that his L— had been guilty of the ſame crime. The Plaintiff's Counſel made a reply which laſted an hour.

About ſeven o'clock Lord Mansfield gave his charge to the Jury, which laſted little more than half an hour, when the Jury withdrew, and his Lordſhip adjourned the Court to his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare. Exactly at ten o'clock the Jury left the Hall, and proceeded in four coaches to his Lordſhip's houſe, when they gave a verdict for the Plaintiff with *ten thouſand pounds* damages.

Counſel for the Plaintiff: Mr. Wedderburn, Serjeant Glynn, Serjeant Lee, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Lee. Counſel for the Defendant: Mr. Dunning, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Impey. Attornies for the Plaintiff: Meſſrs. Patington and Garth. Attornies for the Defendant: Meſſrs. Buxton and Winduſe.

The Defendant, in his excurſions to Towceſter in Northamtonſhire, Coventry, Marcourthill Whitchurch in Shopſhire, Cheſter, &c. in order to meet L——y G——r, aſſumed at different times the names of 'Squire Morgan, 'Squire Jones, the Farmer, &c. He ſometimes appeared as a young 'Squire diſordered in his ſenſes, and uſed to be called at the inns, &c. The Fool; particularly at Whitchurch where a noiſe being heard in paſſing from one room to the other it was diſregarded by the people in the houſe, who ſaid, it was only The Fool.

The ſtory that has been circulated of L——d G——r having caught the Defendant and L——y G—— in bed, at a Milliner's in Bond-ſtreet, is untrue.

NEW-PORT, Sept. 17.

The 4th Inſtant died at Dartmouth, Mrs. Mary Shearman, Conſort of Mr. Philip Shearman; 5 or 6 other Women, 2 Men, and a Number of Children have died in the ſame Town within about a Fortnight, and it is ſtill very ſickly there.

Laſt Week arrived at Dartmouth the Sloop Deliance, Capt. Marchant, from his ſecond Whaling Cruiſe this Seaſon, having got about 360 Barrels of Oil in both Voyages; he came laſt from the Weſtern Iſlands, and informs that Mr. John Claghorn of Dartmouth, Mate of a Brig, on a Whaling Voyage near ſaid Iſlands, was knocked out of a Boat in Tow by a Whale, and the Tow Line tangling about his Legs, he was carried down and drowned; his Body being taken up about 3 Hours after; he was a very promiſing young Man, and the fourth Brother drowned out of ſix.

PORTSMOUTH, September 21.

We hear the Reverend Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD came as far as Newbury laſt Week, and intended to have been in Town laſt Monday, ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies having made Preparation for his Reception; but a Number of Perſons from Rowley perſwaded him to go to that Place, where he was taken ill, and thought it beſt to return to Boſton. However, while a Coach was preparing to proceed directly for Boſton, and a proper Perſon appointed to wait on him, and ſolicit his return hither, a Gentleman took a ſingle Horſe-Chaiſe, and ſet out laſt Monday Noon in order to deſire that worthy Perſon to pay us a Viſit as ſoon as poſſible, who will be gratefully received here by Perſons of all Denominations, as they have ſtill an affectionate Senſe of his former Labours in this Place, and elſewhere. He is expected in Town this Afternoon, or To-Morrow Noon in the Coach at fartheſt.

Boſton, September 24.

AT a General-Council held at the Council-Chamber in Boſton, on Monday the 17th Inſtant, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to nominate, (a)

William Browne, Eſq; to be one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Eſſex,

William Pepperrell, Eſq; Abraham Fuller, Eſq; and Charles Pelham, Eſq; Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

We are informed from good Authority, that Commodore Hood at Halifax, has expreſſed great diſpleaſure at the late attempt to impreſs a man from a coaſting veſſel coming into this harbour: From the ſame authority we can aſſure the public, that the coaſting trade ſhall not be moleſted, but encouraged and protected to the utmoſt, while the Commodore has the command of his Majeſty's ſquadron in theſe ſeas.

Wedneſday a Convention of the Epiſcopal Clergy was held in this Town, when a Sermon was preached at King's Chapel on the Occaſion by the Rev'd Mr. Troutbeck.

Wedneſday the Reverend PETER THACHER, B. A. was ordained to the Paſtoral Office of the Church and Congregation in the North Pariſh of Malden. The Solemnity began with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robie of Lynn: A Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Robbins of Milton: The Rev. Mr Appleton of Cambridge then prayed and gave the Charge: The Right-Hand of Fellowſhip was given by the Rev. Dr. Eliot of this Town: And the concluding Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of this Town.

Wedneſday Morning died here after a long Indiſpoſition, aged 43 Years, Capt. WILLIAM FISHER, Merchant.

Wedneſday died here after a lingering Illneſs, in the 55th Year of his Age, Capt. MOSES BENNETT, of this Town: In the War before laſt he commanded one of the Veſſels of War fitted out by this Province.

Thurſay laſt died Mr. DAVID WHEELER, of this Town, Blackſmith, aged 54 Years.

14th inſtant died at Weſton, Capt. JAMES JONES, having juſt compleated his Ninetieth Year of his Age. *The Memory of the juſt is bleſſed.*

We hear from Salem, that on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt the ſeveral Companies of Militia belonging to that Town were muſtered, and performed their Exerciſes to ſuch general Acceptance as would do honor to any Militia.—On Wedneſday the Officers prepared an elegant Dinner at Mr. Goodhue's Tavern, to which a number of Gentlemen from this and the neighbouring Towns were invited, and after the Exerciſes of the Day were over, they ſpent the Evening together at the ſame Houſe, when they made a Collection, & releaſed a Debtor from Priſon.

Laſt Saturday being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's Coronation, the Guns on board His Majeſty's Ships now here, at Caſtle William, and the Batteries in this Town were fired at Noon: The Train of Artillery were muſtered on the occaſion, and perform'd their ſeveral Evolutions and Firings to general Acceptance.

Friday the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD ſet out from hence for Concord, and then intends for Portſmouth, &c.

This Morning Mr. *Haſſett*, of this Town, Barber, was found dead in his Bed.

Vide the Letter, page 309.

◊ Groſvenor. ∨ Royal Highneſs † Duke of Cumberland * Majeſty ~ Ladyſhips. ¶ Lordſhip

(a) a Preſcinder

To the *Printer* of the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LET us again attend to my friend *L. Love-truths* judicious collection.

" When *Dioniſſius*, the Tyrant, would have preſented *Lyſander*'s-daughter with ſome garments of a rich embroidery, he refuſed them, with that handſome excuſe, *That they were fit only to make unhappy faces more remarkable*; but this temper wore off by degrees, for being ſent Ambaſſador ſome time after to the ſame Tyrant, who offered him two veſts, and deſired him to make choice of that he liked beſt for his daughter, he replied, *my daughter knows better how to chooſe than I do*, and ſo took them both."

" It is reported of *Plato*, that ſeeing once a ſpendthrift eating bread and water at the door of a tavern, where he had ſquandered his eſtate, the Philoſopher could not help ſaying, *young man, if you had dined moderately, you need not have ſupped ſo poorly.*"

" *Fontenelle*, in his panegyric on Sir *Iſaac Newton*, cloſes a long enumeration of that great Philoſopher's virtues and attainments with an obſervation, that *he was not diſtinguiſhed from other men by any ſingularity either natural or affected.* It is an eminent inſtance of *Newton*'s ſuperiority to the reſt of mankind, that he was able to ſeperate knowledge from thoſe weakneſſes, by which knowledge is generally diſgraced: That he was able to excel in ſcience and wiſdom, without purchaſing them by the neglect of little things; and that he ſtood alone merely becauſe he had left the reſt of mankind behind him, not becauſe he deviated from the beaten tract."

" Thoſe who without knowing us, think evil of us, do us no harm; it is not us they attack, it is the phantom of their own imagination."

" We ſhould ſcarce be imbittered againſt thoſe who differ from us in principle or practice, were we oftener to reflect how frequently we have varied from ourſelves in both thoſe articles."

" I lately went into a great and curious library, and however uncommon, theſe were my reflections. Behold! ſaid I to myſelf, at once the glory and the diſgrace of human nature! What monuments of ingenuity and knowledge! Of ingenuity employed to render error ſpecious, and of knowledge which has little more than theſe ſpecious errors for its objects! How many of thoſe that have written on the ſame ſubject and agree, agree only becauſe they have implicitly adopted the ſame opinions, which they have employed their minds not to examine, but to defend? How many of thoſe that differ, differ only becauſe they have adopted contrary opinions, which they alſo defend without examination? Is not far the greater part of the learned labour that ſurrounds me, the work of perverted reaſon, of prejudiced zeal, of mercenary ſelf intereſt? Does not the ſtrength of the writers underſtanding often prove the depravity of his heart? And would not the honeſt mind that could read and remember all the volumes that I ſee, be rather bewildered than inſtructed?"

" Raſhneſs is a great enemy to prudence. The natural vivacity and warmth of youth, and of people of ſanguine tempers makes this folly very conſpicuous in them. It is remarkable that in moſt points of decorum the famale ſex have the advantage of us. This cannot be owing either to any difference in natural abilities, or to greater experience or knowledge of the world; but to the natural timidity of their tempers, joined with the delicacy of their education, which prevents their behaving in the forward and precipitate manner we often do, to the diſparagement of our prudence, and the diſappointment of our deſigns."

" For a man to underſtand fully the buſineſs of his particular calling in the common wealth, and of religion which is his calling as he is a man in the world, is uſually enough to take up his whole time, and there are few that inform themſelves in theſe, which is every man's proper and peculiar buſineſs, ſo to the bottom as they ſhould do."

" If a man's life ſhews, that he has no ſerious regard for religion, for what reaſon ſhould we think, that he heats his head about the opinions of his church, and troubles himſelf to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? It is enough for him to obey his leaders, to have his hand and his tongue ready for the ſupport of the common cauſe, and thereby approve himſelf to thoſe, who can give him credit, preferment, or protection in that ſociety."

" The death-bed ſhews the emptineſs of titles in a true light. A poor diſpirited ſinner lies trembling under the apprehenſions of the ſtate he is entering on, and is aſked by a grave attendant, *how his Holineſs does?* Another hears himſelf addreſſed to under the title of *Highneſs* or *Excellency*, who lies under ſuch mean circumſtances of mortality, as are the diſgrace of human nature. Titles at ſuch a time look rather like inſults and mockery than reſpect.

" When with our feet on the threſhold of the new world, we have, as it were, a view of both, the abuſe of time is what then generally forces itſelf upon our thoughts, and pierces the ſoul with excruciating remorſe."

" The immortality of the ſoul, is a thing of ſuch importance to us, and concerns us ſo highly, that one muſt have loſt all reaſon, to be indifferent about it; all our actions and thoughts muſt have ſo different a bent according to our belief, that there are, or are not eternal good things to be hoped, that it is impoſſible to take any ſtep with ſenſe and judgment, without regulating it with a view to this point, which ought to be our final object; is there any ſtupidity, I could almoſt ſay brutality, like that of daring to riſque an eternity of happineſs or miſery upon a mere doubt?"

" No vaſſalage ſo ignoble, no ſervitude ſo miſerable, as that of vice; mines and gallies, mills and dungeons, are words of eaſe to the ſervice of ſin; therefore the bringing of ſinners to repentance, is ſo noble, ſo glorious a deſign, that it drew even the beloved ſon of the Moſt High from Heaven to proſecute it."

" An ancient writer on the ſubject of preaching, among other things, adviſes, that the ſoul of the preacher be inſpirited with the love of God, that it may inflame the hearts of the auditors with the ſame zeal with which it is tranſported itſelf; for a diſcourſe pronounced in a lukewarm and languid manner, not being agreeable, even to him that pronounces it, cannot give ſatisfaction to the hearers; and it would be wonderful, that a diſcourſe delivered by a perſon who is not animated himſelf, ſhould be capable of animating others; care ought alſo to be taken (continues he) that the diſcourſe be not too tedious by reaſon of its length, and do not cloy the auditors. Therefore, how fervent ſoever the zeal of the preacher may be, how copious ſoever his ſebject, how ſtrong ſoever his memory, and how extraordinary ſoever his fluency of diſcourſe, yet he ought to have regard to the weakneſs of his auditors, and to conſider, that it is more commendable to lay down a few truths which will be received attentively, than to deliver an infinite number of things that cannot be retained; and that it is expedient to leave off before his audience be tried, to the end that when there ſhall be an occaſion to preach to them at another time, they may be diſpoſed to hearken to his doctrine." ATTICUS.

Philadelphia, 1770. No. 70.

NEW-LONDON, September 14.

" On Tueſday Morning laſt departed this Life in the 64th Year of her Age, and laſt Night was decently intered, Mrs. Lucretia Procter, of this Town—She was firſt married to Mr. Nathaniel Saltonſtall, of this Town; after his Death ſhe remained a Widow ſome Years and was married to Mr. John Procter, of Boſton, whoſe Widow ſhe died. She was a ſenſible, affable & polite Gentlewoman, a dutiful Wife, a ſincere Friend, ſocial in Acquaintance, endued with Fortitude and Reſolution under Affliction and Slander, and a faithful Chriſtian, holding the Myſtery of Faith of the Goſpel of Peace in a pure Conſcience; and being greatly illuminated in the Knowledge of the holy Scriptures, and ſincerely followed the Light as revealed to her, ſhe could not join in Fellowſhip with any Denomination, Profeſſion or Form of Religion, known to her, but rather as Opportunity offered teſtified againſt them, ſo far as ſhe believed them Antichriſtian; at the ſame Time, was united to the Faithful among all, putting on Charity the Bond of Peace.—She is much lamented by her Friends and Acquaintance."

PROVIDENCE, *September* 8.

ON Wedneſday was celebrated here the ſecond Commencement in Rhode-Iſland College. The Parties concerned met at the Court-Houſe about Ten o' Clock, from whence they proceeded to the Rev. Joſeph Snow's Meeting-Houſe, in the following Order: Firſt, the Grammer-Scholars, then the under Claſſes, the Candidates for Degrees, the Bachelors, the Truſtees of the College, the Fellows, the Chancellor and Governor of the Colony, and laſtly the Preſident. When they were ſeated, the Preſident introduced the Buſineſs of the Day by Prayer; then followed the ſalutatory Oration, in Latin, by Mr. Dennis—and a forenſic Diſpute; with which ended the Exerciſes of the Forenoon.

Thoſe of the Afternoon began with an intermediate Oration on Catholiciſm, pronounced by Mr. Foſter; then followed a ſyllogiſtic Diſputation, in Latin, wherein Mr. Foſter was Reſpondent, and Meſſieurs Naſh, Read and Dennis, Opponents. After this the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Meſſieurs John Dennis, Theodore Foſter, Samuel Naſh, and Seth Read; and the Degree of Maſter on the Rev. Iſaac Eaton, Meſſieurs William Bowne, Benjamin Weſt, David Williams, Joſeph Brown, and Abel Evans; alſo on the Rev. Meſſieurs Hugh Evans, Daniel Turner, Samuel James, Benjamin Beddome, Benjamin Wallin, John Reynolds, and Iſaac Woodman. To which ſucceeded a valedictory Oration, by Mr. Read; and then a Charge to the Graduates.

The Buſineſs of the Day being concluded, and before the Aſſembly broke up, a Piece from Homer was pronounced by Maſter Billy Edwards, one of the Grammer School Boys, not nine Years old. This as well as the other Performances, gained Applauſe from a polite and crowded Audience, and afforded Pleaſure to the Friends of the Inſtitution. But what greatly added to their Satisfaction, was an Opportunity of obſerving the Forwardneſs of the College Edifice, the firſt Stone of which was laid not longer ſince than the latter End of May laſt, and 'tis expected the Roof will be on next Month. It is a neat Brick Building, 150 Feet by 46, four Stories high, with a Projection in the Middle of 10 Feet on each Side, containing an Area of 63 Feet by 30, for a Hall, and other public Uſes. The Building will accommodate upwards of a Hundred Students. Its Situation is exceeding pleaſant and healthy, being on the Summit of a Hill, the Aſcent eaſy and gradual, commanding an extenſive Proſpect of Hills, Dales, Plains, Woods, Water, Iſlands, &c.——*Who hath deſpiſed the Day of ſmall Things?*

NEW-YORK, September 10.

On Saturday the 2d Inſtant, arrived here by the Packet, the Rev. Doctor John H. Livingſton, Son of Henry Livingſton, Eſq; at Poughkeepſie, (ordained in Amſterdam, for the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church in this City of New-York) who was Inſtalled in the New Dutch Church of the ſaid City, in the Morning of the following Sunday, and in the Afternoon of the ſame Day he entered upon his Miniſtry, and preached from 1ſt Corinthians I. 22, 23, and 24th Verſes, to a very crowded Audience, and to general Satisfaction.

On Monday laſt, after a few Days Illneſs, at his Lodgings in this City, died Capt. James Calderwood, of his Majeſty's 26th Regiment of Foot, a young Gentleman in the early Bloom of Life, amiable in his Perſon and Character, engaging in his Manner and Converſation, beloved and eſteemed, as a Soldier, an Officer, a Gentleman, a Companion, a Friend—by all that knew him. His Funeral, on Tueſday Afternoon, was attended by moſt of the Gentlemen of the Town, as well as of thoſe quarter'd here of the Army. He was buried in Trinity Church-Yard, with all Military Honours, and his Funeral was one of the moſt ſolemn that ever was ſeen in this City, not only on account of the Order and Conduct of their Proceſſion, which were remarkably expreſſive of Reſpect to the Dead, and Grief for his Loſs, but in the Senſibility viſible in every Countenance on the melancholy Occaſion.—Tho' late a Stranger in this Place, he drew—

A ſilent Tear from every fair one's Eye,——
From every feeling Breaſt a tender Sigh!

SALEM, *September* 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Gibraltar to his Friend in Salem, dated July 10, 1770.

" In my laſt I adviſed you that the ſecond Diviſion of the Ruſſian Squadron, commanded by Admiral Elphinſton, had paſſed this Place; a third Squadron is hourly expected in theſe Seas, which conſiſts of about 24 Sail, including Frigates, Storeſhips, &c. The Ruſſians have now in the Levant about fifteen Sail of Line of Battle Ships, beſides a Number of Frigates, Bombs, &c. By the laſt Accounts, they were carrying every Thing before them, both by Sea and Land, having already conquered the greateſt Part of the Morea, and we apprehend will go nigh to reduce all the Iſlands in the Levant, belonging to the Porte, this Summer, altho' the Turks make a noble Defence, but muſt be overcome at laſt by the Greeks, who are very numerous, and have all revolted, and taken up Arms in Favour of the Ruſſians, ſo that there will be terrible Work among them, as it ſeems no Quarters are given on either Side. We have a Report in Town, that the French are actually fitting out their Fleet at Toulon in order to aſſiſt the Turks, but this wants Confirmation; ſhould it prove true, a general Rupture muſt enſue, as we are by Treaty obliged to aſſiſt the Ruſſians.—About a Fortnight ago a Daniſh Squadron, conſiſting of four Ships of the Line, two Frigates, two Bombs, and three Storeſhips, put into this Bay, bound to Algiers, which Place they intend to bombard, in caſe the Dey refuſes to come into their Terms, ſome of his Cruiſers having lately ſeized and taken ſeveral Veſſels of that Nation: However, we are of Opinion they will not come to Blows, but that Matters will be made up.—The Dutch have had a Squadron in theſe Seas for ſome Time paſt, being afraid of ſome of the Barbary Powers. The Swedes are likewiſe preparing a Squadron to ſend out to the Mediterranean, but with what View is not known.—The Emperor of Morocco has taken the Field at the Head of 40,000 Men, and a large Train of Artillery, and is now on his March towards Tetuan; many People imagine that he intends to attack Ceuta, which I ſhould not be ſurprized at. The laſt Letters from Tunis mention, that the Dey of ſaid Place had ſeized upon all the Greeks in his Dominions, and it was apprehended would put them all to the Sword, on Account of their having taken up Arms againſt his Friends the Turks."

WHEREAS ſeveral Articles of Goods and a Bunch of Keys have been left at the Dwelling-Houſe of the Subſcriber, taken from Perſons who have been brought upon examination for Theft, and no Owners have appeared.—This may ſerve to notify any Perſons who have loſt Goods, that upon producing Proof of their Property and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, the Goods ſhall be reſtored, to them.

by EDM. QUINCY, Juſt. Pacis.

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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices,

No. 807.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, September 24, 1770.

The following is the Subſtance of a Speech ſaid to have been delivered in the Houſe of C—s by a reſpectable Member towards the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion.

Mr. S—R,

WHEN his Majeſty calls upon us to conſider the ſtate of his government in America, we muſt carefully diſtinguiſh that we are not called upon *to execute*; —that *we, his Majeſty's ſubjects, here within the realm*, are not called upon as parts of a collective Sovereign, to exerciſe the ſovereignty of this kingdom *over our fellow-ſubjects in other parts* of the empire without the realm.

This reference calls upon us, as the ſupreme ſovereign council of control thro'out the whole empire, to conſider, what powers of government the Crown can and ought to grant, to the dependencies of the realm;——what form and power of government the Britiſh ſubject in thoſe parts ought to be governed by;—what powers are granted, both civil and military; and what have been the arrangements made, and meaſures taken, for adminiſtring and executing thoſe powers. This reference opens to us a point of conſideration, the moſt important, the moſt intereſting, and eſſential, which ever came before parliament; a point on which the continuance of the ſtructure of the empire, in its ſeveral parts, depends at this moment.

We ought to proceed, by examining matters of fact, and matters of right,—by ſtating and repreſenting in the moſt humble and reſpectful manner, theſe matters, as they appear to us; and by giving our true and faithful advice to his Majeſty thereupon.

If the King, by thoſe powers of government which he has delegated to his ſervants in America, has not been able to reſtrain his ſubjects there within the line of duty, "it will be found (as Sir William Temple ſays) a dan-"gerous thing to have granted ſuch powers of govern-"ment out of the King's hands, and to have done ſo "little to ſupport thoſe who are intruſted with them."

If the Crown has been miſinformed as to facts, or ill adviſed in matters of opinion, we ought to take thoſe meaſures that may rectify and correct ſuch errors. If we ourſelves, judging too haſtily in matters of fact, or too warmly in matters of opinion, have adviſed his Majeſty, upon ſuggeſtions of treaſons, or miſpriſion of treaſons, committed in America, to direct that the perſons ſuſpected of thoſe crimes ſhould be ſent from thence to be tried here within the realm; if while his Majeſty has not ſeen proper, or thought it adviſeable to carry into execution our advice, whilſt, on the other hand, this advice held out as our opinion, has ſpread terror and alarm thro'out that continent: If while this advice is thus held forth as our opinion, every inhabitant to a man, conſiders ſuch doctrine as tending to an abſolute diſfranchiſement of his perſonal liberty; and every aſſembly, without exception, has come to reſolutions directly contrary to this opinion, and in affirmance of their political rights; (1) it becomes not only a point of honor in us, but does highly import our dignity, to conſider on what ground, and in what light we ſtand. We ought not to ſuffer ourſelves to be uſed as the miniſters of vengeance; we ought not to ſuffer ourſelves to be held out as an object of odium,—nor to riſque our being committed, by unmeaning menaces, as an object of terror to our fellow-ſubjects. We ought therefore to recall this advice by ſome act of our own. But as I hope this matter will be taken up by ſome abler man, and as I ſhall confine my reaſoning, and my motion to another point, I have only mentioned this, to raiſe the attention of gentlemen to it.

If any of his Majeſty's Miniſters have, by ſecret narratives, which have been ſuppreſſed among a few, made ſuggeſtions of treaſons or miſpriſions of treaſons, & have informed his Majeſty, that his people in America will not be ſubject to *lawful* authority, whilſt the people themſelves on the other hand complain that they think themſelves oppreſſed by *unlawful* authority,—this becomes the point in the ſtate of his Majeſty's government, which moſt deſerves our very ſerious conſideration. If it be true, that the ſubject in America does at this hour heſitate and doubt on the terms of his obedience, we ought to enquire, what ſtrange cauſe could have produced ſo ſtrange an effect,—ſo ſtrange and total a change in the ſpirit and temper of as loyal and affectionate ſubjects as any his Majeſty has within his dominions, who, until this hour, knew no bounds to their loyalty.

As the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay are thoſe more particularly complained of, and as ſome late events point our immediate conſideration more eſpecially to theſe people, as I knew them in their better days,—as I had the honor to be employed in his Majeſty's ſervice when the ſtate of his government there was in a very different ſituation,—as I never can ſuſpect the loyalty of this people, or conceive them to be diſaffected to this country, I hope it will not be thought impertinent, nor foreign to the matter, if I ſpeak a few words in behalf of this people.

The duty of a colony, is affection and love for the Mother Country: Here I may affirm, that in whatever form and temper this affection can lie in the human breaſt, in that form, by the deepeſt and moſt permanent impreſſion, it ever did lie in the breaſt of this people. They have no other idea of this country than as their home; they have no other word by which to expreſs it, and till of late, it has been conſtantly expreſſed by the name of home. That powerful affection, the love of our native country which operates in every breaſt, operates in this people, towards England, which they conſider as their native country: nor is this a mere paſſive impreſſion, a mere opinion in ſpeculation,—it has been wrought up in them to a vigilant and active zeal for the ſervice of this country.

Was I to mention every inſtance of this, upon every occaſion, I muſt recite the hiſtory of that province.—— Some of them I will however beg the indulgence of the Houſe, to ſelect and mention.

So long ago as in the year 1711, when England meditated an expedition againſt Quebec, the aid that this province gave in forwarding, and by acting in this expedition, was the reaſon that it was carried ſo far as it was, though it was not carried to ſucceſs. The debt which the province contracted in conſequence of its vigorous efforts on that occaſion, and a depreciating paper currency, in conſequence of that debt, were the firſt cauſes of the decline of that flouriſhing province.

Nova Scotia was in name annexed to the province (3) of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and it is owing to the ſupport and protection which it received from that province, that it continued to be, and is at this day, a part of his Majeſty's dominions.

I ſcarcely need remind this Houſe of the important ſervices of this province, in their taking Louiſbourg in the year 1745.—That ſervice was not only important by the acquiſition it made, but by putting into the hands of this country, an object which enabled it to negociate and conclude ſo advantageous a peace.

At the beginning of the laſt war it was owing to the prompt and active zeal of this diſloyal, diſaffected province, in promoting the deſign of an expedition againſt Beau Sejour, and joining his Majeſty's troops in that expedition in which that fort was taken; that his Majeſty's dominions were ſecured in that quarter, and his forces enabled to act, where the ſervice did more immediately call for them.

It was the ſame prompt and active zeal, which led this province—*this diſloyal and diſaffected people*—to propoſe the united expedition againſt Crown-Point; to engage in it with that zeal, which gave example to the reſt of the provinces and colonies concerned; and was one of the principal ſprings of that ſpirit, with much it was carried through. I can ſpeak with knowledge and certainty on this matter; as before I had the honour of being employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, I was by this province delegated to negociate that union; and I can bear teſtimony to the zeal, with which they, and every other province, engaged in it——The whole world will bear teſtimony, to the ſpirit with which the buſineſs was executed. The ſucceſs of this expedition gave the firſt check to the French arms, and was the firſt fruits of our ſucceeding glory.

Being able, alſo, to bear teſtimony to the ſpirit with which they ſet the example to the whole continent of America, in raiſing troops, at the requiſition of the crown, to join his Majeſty's forces in the ſervice of this country —I ought to mark their uncommon zeal on that occaſion, They were required to raiſe but 2300 men, as a quota of 7000; but ſuch was their zeal—that inſtead of 2300, a quota of 7000; they raiſed, armed, cloathed, and paid 7000, as their own quota; and kept up this number of men effective, during the whole war, as the certificates of the commanders in chief have manifeſted; beſides manning and arming their own forts, at their own expence, upon the borders of this frontier province. They kept up alſo a twenty gun ſhip of war, and an armed ſloop, for the protection of trade in thoſe ſeas—Ever attentive and ready to comply with the requiſitions of the crown—they did, upon ſuch deſire being ſignified to them, raiſe 300 of their beſt ſeamen, and ſend them to recruit his Majeſty's navy. The bounty money and pay being their own expence—And for theſe expences, they raiſed, during the war, 80,000 l. per annum.

If there be any change in the temper of this people, as I am afraid is too melancholy a truth, and too clear to be denied—If there be any change in their confidence towards government, any ſuſpicious and jealous guarding of their rights againſt the adminiſtration of that government—I will fairly tell you what is the cauſe. A part the unhappy diſputes on the matter of taxation, they have *doubts conceived*, of deſigns to alter their civil conſtitution. The ſuſpenſion of the aſſembly of New-York; because that, as a deliberative body, would not *will* as we had *willed*——would not regiſter as their will, our acts —has ſpread an alarming apprehenſion throughout the continent, that their aſſemblies are no longer conſidered, as what they had always, hitherto, conſidered themſelves to be. The order ſent for diſſolving other aſſemblies, if they did not reſcind reſolutions, which, in their deliberative capacity, they had come to, confirmed them in this apprehenſion. Ideas thrown out, of altering the council at Boſton, ſpread this alarm ſtill wider; and, on this occaſion, I will beg leave to ſay a few words, to the ſtate of that council.

It has been repreſented, as totally democratic; formed at and directed by the will of the people—but, Sir! when I ſtate to you, the conſtitution of that board, you will ſee, that, as on one hand, it hath more authority within the province where it exiſts, than any other council, in any other part of his Majeſty's American dominions; ſo it hath always ſhewn more attention and readineſs, to comply with every matter, wherein the honour or intereſt of his Majeſty's government in that country could be concerned, than any other council, formed upon any other plan; and from that authority hath been more efficient in promoting it.

This body is, indeed, elective—but it is elected, partly by the new repreſentatives of the people, partly by itſelf, and partly by the governor, ſo far as his having a negative over all the elections goes. The council conſiſts of 28 members—The aſſembly of about 100. In this election every one will ſee, that the council will be (as in fact they always are) nearly unanimous in their own intereſt: They muſt alſo ſee, that even a minority of the repreſentatives, joined to theſe, muſt have the effect of giving great weight to the Crown in the election—which, in fact, it always has had: It will, therefore, be ſeen, as I ſaid, that although the council acquire an authority in the province among the people, from its being elective; yet, from the nature of that election, the governor muſt have more weight and intereſt in it, than any other governor, in any other council on that continent. When I have thus explained it, and I ſpeak from experience, I think I ſhall be juſtified in ſaying, that it was a wiſe and political inſtitution—and, moreover, when I add, that it was formed, by the greateſt ſtateſmen, and ableſt lawyers, which lived at the time of the revolution; I think I may truſt, that the ſtateſmen and lawyers, of this day will not haſtily come into any alterations of it. (3)

There is, Sir, another matter, which has given cauſe to their doubts, as to deſigns on their civil conſtitution—and that is, your acts of parliament, purporting to raiſe a revenue for the ſupport of government in that country, independant of the aſſemblies there—which the people think, has a direct tendency to render all their aſſemblies uſeleſs.

Whilſt their minds are oppreſſed with theſe doubts, they apprehend, and think they feel a military power eſtabliſhed among them, independant of, and paramount to, their civil juriſdiction; by which (if they had no apprehenſion of any deſign to alter their civil conſtitutions) they do think it is to throw a kind of military net over them——And have they not foundation, Sir! for theſe fears? when they look on thoſe governments on the continent of Europe, which have already loſt their liberties, *by this very mode of government*; have they not ſome cauſe of fear? Some cauſe of apprehenſion? when they ſee a military power eſtabliſhed within the juriſdiction of their government—neither depending for its eſtabliſhment on the will of the community——nor exerciſing its powers by command derived from the ſupreme authority of that juriſdiction; they think this military body foreign to their community, and brought upon them by force of external power.

If we look to the provinces, called, *Les Etats du Païs*, in France; we ſhall find the civil conſtitution of theſe provinces, as perfect in all their forms of legiſlature—as complete in all their modes of juſtice—and as entire, as to their civil juriſdiction—as the conſtitution of Great Britain is at this day. If we look to Hanover, or any of the countries in Germany, we ſhall ſee the ſame thing—And yet, Sir! by ſeparating the power of the ſupreme military command, from that of the ſupreme civil magiſtrate, in the execution of the force of government, and keeping it a ſtanding force, eſtabliſhed without communication with the will of the community—the civil conſtitution of thoſe provinces, is palſied to annihilation; and the military is the only government that acts and executes. (6)

Whatever effect leſſer cauſes may have on the minds of the people in that country——this, Sir! is the great, the immediate cauſe of theſe doubts and ſuſpicions, with which they mete out their obedience: To this point, therefore, I ſhall, on this occaſion, confine my reaſoning ——It is for remedy in this matter, that I ſhall point the motion which I ſhall have the honour to make.

I ſhall ſtate the powers granted by the ſeveral commiſſions, both to the governors of his Majeſty's provinces, and to the military commander in chief——I ſhall ſtate the arrangements and meaſures, by which the particular form of military command in America has been attempted to be eſtabliſhed. (4) I ſhall ſtate the errors and dangers of thoſe arrangements; the confuſion, and what I think to be the unwarrantableneſs of this eſtabliſhment—in order to fix the truth of this propoſition, that ſome reviſion, ſome remedy, is neceſſary to matters as they now ſtand: And I ſhall then endeavour, to direct the view of this Houſe, to that ſource from whence alone, to that channel through which alone, ſuch remedy can flow.

I ought here, Sir! and I do beg leave to make apology to the gentlemen of the long robe in this Houſe, for taking upon me to ſtate a point of law, and deſire their indulgence, whilſt I endeavour to do it. Law hath neither been my ſtudy, nor was it my profeſſion——and yet, Sir! that law, which reſpects the ſtate of our conſtitution, ought to be the ſtudy of every gentleman, who, by his ſituation, may have any ſhare in the deliberative or executive part of the community. That law, which reſpects the ſtate and powers of the crown, was my ſtudy ——becauſe, being commiſſioned by his Majeſty, to execute his royal powers as his governor, it was my duty to

Taxation by y^e Molaſs^s Act vid. pa. 9. Vol. 2. Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 (5) vid Belle ting Act pa. 274 Vol. 2. & vid pa. 157. Vol. 2 (6). vid Reſolves of y^e H. of Repreſ. pa. 572 Vol. 2

r Commons † Governor Pownal ◊ Speaker * vide Page 472 Vol. 2 § Page 748. Vol. 1
1 vid Kings Speech pa. 65. (1) To Find Reſolves turn to Index. Vol. 2 & Thus
(2) the Maſſacre &c pa. 60. (3) vid Charter pa. 177. Vol. 2. 14 & vid Chronology pa. 1073 Vol. 2.

act accordingly to it——and, so far, Sir! I will consider it as my profession.

I ought, Sir! to make many apologies likewise to the gentlemen of the army, whilst I discuss this point, respecting their command——But, Sir! although I do not think it ever can be paramount to the supreme civil jurisdiction of any community; yet I should be sorry to see them placed in a situation, and subject to any commands, which are not consistent with their honour. I would have their situation safe, as it is honourable—and it never can be so, till the matters in this question be precisely determined and adjusted.

That part of the community, which is called the military, is the force of the community, with which a certain number of individuals are armed, for the purpose of maintaining the power of government within; and for protecting and defending it, against any thing that may arise from without. This, in all free constitutions, must be inseparably annexed to the supreme civil authority; the supreme civil magistrate; who must have, not only a civil, but a military command over it. It is so, and ever has been so, in our constitution. This supreme military command, has ever been inseparably annexed to the office of King; if I may use that expression. Before the restoration, in 1660, this command was annexed to the Crown, by the nature of the feudal tenures; and numberless are the acts of parliament for keeping it so annexed, under civil restriction and regulation. One of the principal views of Magna Charta itself, goes to this point.(b)

Since the restoration, it became necessary; not meerly because this matter had been disputed during the time of the troubles, but because the feudal tenures being taken away, it became (I say) necessary, to make some specific declaration of this inseparable union of the supreme military and supreme civil in the same office: And, therefore, 12 *Char.* II. does declare, "That the command and disposition of all the forces, forts, and places of strength, in all his Majesty's realms and dominions, are in his Majesty, and have ever been in his predecessors, the *Kings and Queens of* England." This never has been separated within the realm—and when his Majesty hath found it necessary, from the local circumstances of any part of his dominions, without the realm, to grant Powers of civil government to a Lieutenant or *Locum Tenens*; this supreme military command has always been inseparably annexed to that commission, by which the civil powers were granted. It hath always, and invariably been so in Ireland—always in his Majesty's colonies and plantations.

There is, indeed, one instance in Ireland; where King James (before he had manifested his designs in England) did attempt to separate the supreme military command, from the office of his Lieutenant in that country. He attempted to give the Earl of Tyrconnell, his Lieutenant General there, *command, independant of, and superceding the command of his Lord Lieutenant*——But he found it impracticable—and, therefore, to carry into execution the things he had in view, he superceded his Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon; and appointed the Earl of Tyrconnell to be the Lord Lieutenant in his stead.

[*The Remainder will be in our next.*]

The following is extracted from the APPENDIX *to a Pamphlet lately published in London, (bro't here by Capt. Scott) intitled,* "*A* fair ACCOUNT *of the late* UNHAPPY DISTURBANCE *at* BOSTON *in* NEW-ENGLAND, *extracted from the* DEPOSITIONS *that have been made concerning it by* PERSONS *of* ALL PARTIES," &c. (a)

SEAL.

By the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

T. HUTCHINSON.

I Do hereby certify that Foster Hutchinson, Esq; is one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay aforesaid, and that full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given to his Acts and Attestations (as on the annexed Paper) both in Court and without.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Public Seal of the aforesaid Province to be hereunto affixed this 13th Day of March 1770.—In the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Honor's Command,

JOHN COTTON, D. Sec'.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. } March 5, 1770.

THE lieutenant-governor having summoned a council to consider what was proper to be done in the state of disorder and confusion the people are at present in, occasioned by the troops firing upon the inhabitants the last evening; thereby killing three or four persons and wounding others: Previous to the debate, moved, That lieutenant-colonel Dalrymple and lieutenant-colonel Carr, might have notice to attend in council if they saw fit. They attended accordingly, when the matter was largely discussed in council; and while this was doing, a committee of the town desired to be admitted, who came in and delivered a message, declaring it to be the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that nothing can rationally be expected to restore the peace of the town, and prevent blood and carnage, but the immediate removal of the troops. The committee withdrew while the matter was debated in council; and colonel Dalrymple having signified to the lieutenant-governor, that he was willing the 29th regiment, who had rendered themselves in a special manner obnoxious to the people by the concern they had in this unhappy affair, should be placed in the barracks at the castle, till he could receive orders from the general; the lieutenant-governor acquainted the committee accordingly, and the council was adjourned to the afternoon.(c)

In the afternoon, the lieutenant-governor received another message from the town, acquainting him that it was the opinion of the meeting, consisting of near 3000 people, that nothing but a total and immediate removal of the troops would satisfy the town; and Mr. Adams, one of the committee, told colonel Dalrymple, That if he could remove the 29th regiment, he could also remove the 14th, and that it was at his peril if he did not. The lieutenant-governor laid the answer of the town before the board, who, after fully debating the matter, unanimously advised him to pray colonel Dalrymple to order the troops down to Castle William.(c)

Previous to this advice, Mr. Tyler had said, "That it was not such people as had formerly pulled down the lieutenant-governor's house which conducted the present measures, but that they were people of the best characters among us—men of estates, and men of religion: That they had formed their plan, and that this was a part of it to remove the troops out of town, and after that the commissioners!—That it was impossible the troops should remain in town; that the people would come in from the neighbouring towns, and that there would be 10,000 men to effect the removal of the troops, and that they would probably be destroyed by the people—should it be called rebellion—should it incur the loss of our charter, or be the consequence what it would." Divers other gentlemen adopted what Mr. Tyler had said, by referring expressly to it, and thereupon excusing themselves from enlarging. Mr. Russell of Charlestown and Mr. Dexter of Dedham, confirmed what he said respecting the present temper and disposition of the neighbouring towns; every gentleman spoke on the occasion, and unanimously expressed their sense of the necessity of the immediate removal of the troops from the town, and advised his honor to pray that colonel Dalrymple would order the troops down to Castle William; one gentleman*, to enforce it, said, "That the lieutenant-governor had asked the advice of the council, and they had unanimously advised him to a measure; which advice, in his opinion, laid the lieutenant-governor under an obligation to act agreeably thereto." Another gentleman† pressed his compliance with greater earnestness, and told him, "That if after this any mischief should ensue, by means of his declining to join with them, the whole blame must fall upon him; but that if he joined with them, and colonel Dalrymple, after that, should refuse to remove the troops, the blame would then lie at his door." The lieutenant-governor all along declared, that he had no authority over the troops; yet as the council knew, by what had passed, that upon this desire colonel Dalrymple would consent to remove them, He, on this emergency, told the council, he would comply with their advice, and would desire it of him accordingly; and the colonel declared, "That upon receiving a letter from the lieutenant-governor to that purpose, he would do it."(c) These declarations were made to the towns-committee, and were by them said to be reported to the town, still assembled in town-meeting; whereupon the minds of the people appeared to be quieted.(c)

The council was adjourned to the next Morning, to see the minutes made by the secretary of this day's proceedings set in order, as well as to do some other business that had been affigned over to that time.

The secretary, in his draft, expressed what had been said in debate, in these terms.—"Divers gentlemen of the council informed his honour the lieutenant governor, They were of opinion, that it was the determination of the people to have the troops removed from the town; and that this was not the sense of the inhabitants of the town of Boston only, but of other towns in the neighbourhood, who stood ready to come in, in order to effect this purpose, be the consequence of it what it may; unless they shall be withdrawn by the commanding officers, which, in their opinion, was the only method to prevent the effusion of blood, and, in all probability, the destruction of his Majesty's troops, who must be overpowered by numbers, which would not be less than ten to one.

This form was allowed strictly to express the truth, but that it would not stand well on the council records. One of the gentlemen on the board prepared an amendment, as in the words following,——"That the people of this, and some of the neighbouring towns, were so exasperated and incensed, on account of the inhuman and barbarous destruction of a number of the inhabitants by the troops, that they apprehended imminent danger of further bloodshed, unless the troops were forthwith removed from the body of the town, which, in their opinion, was the only method to prevent it."—This amendment was substituted, and the minutes of the whole proceedings set in order and agreed to.

ANDREW OLIVER(2)

Suffolk, ss. Boston, March 13th, 1770.

ANDREW OLIVER, *Esq; made oath before me the subscriber, one of his Majesty's justices for this county, that the foregoing by him subscribed was true.*

FOSTER HUTCHINSON.

* Mr. Gray. † Capt. Erving.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

On Thurday the 25th Day of *October* next,

Five Acres of Pine Woodland in Chelsea, and Half of a Pew in Chelsea Meeting House.

Also three Lots of unimproved Land in Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, viz.

Lot No. 1, in the general Plan of said Town, containing 194 Acres ¾ and 10 Rods.

Lot No. 1, in the original Plan, near the North-East Part of said Town, containing 347 Acres ¼ and 4 Perch.

And Lot No. 1 in the original Plan in the South-East Part of said Town, containing 207 Acres ¾ & 38 Perch,

All which Lands are a Part of the Real Estate of *Joseph Dudley*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased.

Boston, September 22, 1770.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Tenement in Beacon Street, two Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden Spot, opposite the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq'rs.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended would go into a Family to Suckle. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

BOSTON.

Extract of a Letter from a wealthy Gentleman in the Country, to his Friend in Boston.

—"YOU complain that there are many among you who virulently oppose every laudable measure that is taken to prevent the destruction of the Rights and Liberties of America: I do not so much wonder at this, when I consider, not only that the infamous Wretch had his Residence there, who was most busy and active and incessant in laying plots of his own, and pushing every point of a weak and improvident or corrupt and arbitrary set of Ministers to enslave us; but also that the army of Pensioners, Placemen and Dependents as well as the military and naval Power have held their head-quarters in your Town; whereby good Morals have been corrupted, which is the first successful step to reconcile People to despotic Power. I still hope that these incendiaries are comparatively few. Amidst the most intollerable hardships and provoking insults, it must be said, your Inhabitants have hitherto exercised a patience, long-suffering and prudence which has raised the Admiration of their Brethren through the Country in general, as appears by the public Votes of many Town Meetings; at the same Time it has astonished, confounded and struck dumb their Adversaries, who have been ardently wishing for the Time, when Oppression heap'd on Oppression, should betray them into such Measures, as might be justly liable to Exception, or as the sacred Writings express it, make them mad.—On the contrary, it stings our common Enemies to the very Heart to find, that the Measures that have been pursued by the Town of Boston are warrantable by Law, Reason and sound Policy; and they are evidently non-plus'd to invent any tolerable colouring or Pretext, for the late *manly* and *heroic* Step of the Ministry, in withdrawing the *provincial* Garrison from Castle-William; by which they mean, if they have any meaning, to declare us all, and in effect they have declared us all Rebels & Traitors—I am very sorry that THE MAN whom I once even idoliz'd, has meanly condescended to carry into Execution this Ministerial Injunction—Quid non mortalia Pectora cogis, Auri sacra Fames! May Heaven grant me (I will not say Fortitude but) *Integrity* ever to despise the most luerative Place or PENSION rather than to *stab* or even *disgrace* my Country—If a Man can add to its many Wounds without feeling Remorse, yet the faithful Historian shall record the Deed with the Pen of a Diamond, and Posterity shall curse him—But where would Resentment carry me!

How pitiful is it that nothing could be found against your Town, even to colour such a rash and irritating Measure, but that they had instructed their Representatives, against a compliance with such Demands, as they apprehended would destroy the public Liberty; and in this, as it afterwards appeared, the Town of Boston spoke the Sense of the Province. Every other Reason, if they can be called Reasons, was such as the Province is as much concerned in as the Town; but they are such as no honest Man will be ashamed or afraid to avow; And yet these contemptible Wretches are in an underhanded Way, making use of their old Tricks to divide the Country from the Town, by employing their Understrappers to *whisper*, that the Town has by its rashness bro't all this Mischief upon us: But the People in this part of the Country have their Eyes open to see the Snare; their Arts therefore have little or no Effect—And when we consider, how generally the Country has approved of the *spirited* as well as *prudent* Conduct of the Inhabitants of Boston, under all their Difficulties, in support of the common Rights, I cannot believe these Men will be able to compass their Design; which is to divide the Friends of Liberty, and by that Means weaken the Opposition we have hitherto *unitedly* made to Acts of Ministerial Tyranny, and rivet the Chains of Slavery on us and our Posterity.

I perceive the General Assembly is to meet next Week at HARVARD COLLEGE! May they have *Wisdom* to discover the *Windings of the Serpent*, for I believe they never stood in greater need of it, as well as Resolution to withstand all *open* and *insolent* Attacks of arbitrary Power.

Let me intreat you to join with me in endeavouring to confirm a Union among the Friends to the Cause of Liberty—I often think of that Line in the Farmer's Song, which indeed ought to be impress'd upon the Memory of every American—"By uniting we stand—by dividing, we fall." I am, my Dear Sir, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 16th of October next, precisely at 12 o'Clock, (if not before disposed of at private Sale.)

A large and commodious Dwelling-House, together with a Wharf and sundry Stores, being Part of the Estate of Mr. *John Breck*, deceased, situate at the Northerly Part of Boston, near Hancock's Wharf. For further Particulars enquire of *William Breck*, at the Golden Key near the Draw Bridge Boston.

*** The Place for Sale will be at the above Dwelling-House.

To be sold at *low Rates for Cash*,

At the Store of the late *Pool & Clarke* deceas'd on *Greene*'s Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

About 100 Hogsheads of Cadiz Salt,
A Quantity of best Russia and Ravens Duck,
A few Pieces of red Drapery Baize,
Four Casks of Shot, sorted,
A few Casks best Pistol Powder,
Cod Lines and Sail Twine,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Indigo, &c.

ALSO, One Brigantine, almost new, well found, Burthen about 130 Tons; one Half of a Brig, 110 Tons; one Sloop of 80 Tons; two Schooners, one of 50, the other of 24 Tons Burthen.

Likewise, a likely young Negro Man, who is a good Seaman.

A MALE Negro Child to be given away.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

◊ see a full and true account of the Bloody Massacre Page 659. ‡ It might have said 4000 ‖ Governor Barnard vide Page 243. † Governor Hutchinson vide the Instructions Page 123 & Page 166. Vol. 2 (a) vid pa. 588—529—(b) vid. Magna Charta pa. 790. Vol. 2.

Laſt Friday Capt. Cummings *arrived here in a Brig, in 6 Weeks from* Falmouth; *by whom we have* London *Prints to the 31ſt of* July, *which contains (among others) the following Articles of Intelligence, viz.*

LONDON,

June 30. Mr. Burke tells us in his pamphlet, that we have a *double Miniſtry, an oſtenſible one,* and *an inviſible one*; and I am perſuaded, that what Mr. Burke ſays, is true: And, perhaps, that gentleman would not have miſſed the mark, if he had ſaid, we have a *double K——ll alſo,* an *oſtenſible one,* and an *inviſible one*: for hath it not often appeared, as if the *inviſible one* had counteracted and countermanded the reſolutions and directions of the *oſtenſible one?* Indeed, we have nothing elſe but *double* dealings; all are *double* dealers. Are not our repreſentatives ſo? for do we not elect them to ſerve us; and do they not ſerve themſelves? And are they not then *double* dealers?

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"*I imagine you have already heard of the melancholy news of his Majeſty's dock yard being wilfully ſet on fire by ſome incendiary villains, who took the opportunity to execute their wicked deſign, whilſt the People were at Porte Down fair, as there were ſeveral cartridges of powder found at the end of the long ſtore houſe, now in flames. The combuſtible matter muſt have been laid in the evening, as the ſmoak was perceived by ſeveral at a great diſtance from Portcheſter, and as far as the Motherbank. The men on board the cuſtom-houſe cutter, ſaw a great ſmoke (thro' a ſpy glaſs in four different places in the dock-yard, about three o'Clock, in the morning; they took it to be a ſhip, breaming; it was not diſcovered near us, till about five o'clock, which was by the centinel near the place, who perceived it to burſt out vehemently thro' the roof. The damage according to a near eſtimation, is about* 160 *cables of different ſizes: all the boatſwains and carpenters ſtores of ſhips in good condition; alſo* 300 *tons of hemp, and the like number of barrels of tar, pitch and turpentine; ſlop and marine cloathing miſſing or loſt; the laying and ſpinning houſes, long ſtore houſe, new hemp-houſe, block-houſe, carpenters ſhop, glaziers, braziers, and plumber's ſhops, the large maſt-houſe near the academy, with the capital maſts laid there, with about half of the ſails in the ſtore-houſes, are entirely conſumed. A ſervant maid in the dock yard, who was looking out of a garret window about four o'clock, was perceived by ſome perſons, who acquainted her with ſaying, you had better go to bed than riſe, for ſoon you will have a fine light to get up by; and then went off, ſaying to themſelves it's almoſt time to give the alarm. Our good friends now may rejoice, as they have ſucceeded in this. And I now believe (as well as others) that it was ſet on fire ten years ago this month, in like manner, though the conflagration then not half ſo large as now. It is a diſmal ſight to behold; and more ſo, as the common was near meeting with the ſame fate; if that had happened, the next would have been the gun wharf, and then the garriſon (which is not well garriſoned, tho' it is the key of our iſle) the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom. God ſend the perpetrators may meet the reward they juſtly deſerve for ſo diabolical an execution.*"

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated July 28, 1770.

"I cannot at preſent give you a particular Account of the late Fire; but ſuffice it to ſay, this it is moſt probable, is a part of that Blow that Lord Chatham talked of."

Extract from another Letter dated July 30.

"*I have now the the pleaſure to aſſure you that the fire at the Dock has not ſpread ſince the firſt day, and is now in a manner extinguiſhed, there having been a vaſt quantity of water pumped into the cellar under the Hemp Houſe.*

"*The Store Houſes have four floors, and on one floor only, the ſmalleſt, was ſtored in ſeparate parcels, all the rigging, ſails and cables, with every inch of cordage, to equip* 23 *ſhips of the line. It was very ſhocking to ſee the people in the Common throwing their goods out of their houſes, and run about ſcreaming and crying, expecting their houſes to be on fire, which was not without reaſon, for it was expected every moment that the north weſt corner would be all in flames, but with the help of two engines it was happily prevented. I am told that all the Stores were entirely full. Several Perſons are in Cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of having ſet fire to the Dock.*"

We have it from the beſt authority that the damage ſuſtained by the dreadfull conflagration in the royal Yard at Portſmouth, is to the amount of between 5 *and* 600,000*l. ſterling.*

Orders are diſpatched to Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, for the ordinary guards of marines to be doubled in the ſeveral Dock-Yards.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A PERSON qualified to act in the capacity of LICENSER of the PRESS, an office of great utility under an arbitrary adminiſtration, and which was found extremely efficacious in keeping the good people of England from being acquainted with the true ſtate of their affairs during the *gentle* reigns of the Stuart family. He muſt never clap an *imprimatur* upon any performance that contains even the ſmalleſt ſentence that can be diſpleaſing to the Court, but upon every occaſion *ſmother* all the learning, wit, and genius, of this *once free* nation, that they be employed on the ſide of Liberty.

Pleaſe to enquire for *M——d Jeffries, Eſq;* at his *Star Chamber*, next door to the Sign of the *Rod of Iron*, near the *King's Bench Priſon*, in St. George's-fields.

AT a Meeting of the Mercantile and Landed Intereſt of the Colony of Connecticut, by their Repreſentatives, appointed by a great Majority of the Towns in ſaid Colony, held at New-Haven, on the 13*th of Sept.* 1770.

GURDON SALTONSTALL, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE preſent ſituation of the colony being very largely and particularly conſidered, both with reſpect to Great-Britain, their neighbouring colonies; and their internal circumſtances; after a full and large diſcuſſion of the important ſubjects laid before them, particularly that of importation of Britiſh goods from Great-Britain or elſewhere——It was fully and unanimouſly reſolv'd,

That the non-importation agreement come into by the colonies in general, and by this in particular by their ſeveral agreements, and the more general one entered into at Middletown on the 20th of February laſt, were founded on free, virtuous, peaceable, manly and patriotic principles, and if perſevered in, muſt (under God) be the moſt certain means of obtaining, not only the removal of thoſe unconſtitutional taxes and oppreſſions under which we labour, but as tending to introduce the moſt permanent and univerſal advantages to the preſent and future age.

That we find at preſent, neither reaſon nor neceſſity for receeding from, or relaxing ſaid agreement laſt mentioned, agreable to which we do agree and reſolve,

That until the act of Parliament impoſing a duty on tea imported into America, be repealed, or until a general importation be agreed to, and take place, we will not, by ourſelves or others, directly or indirectly import, or cauſe to be imported, any goods or merchandize from Great-Britain, except the articles mentioned in ſaid laſt mentioned agreement, viz. Powder and Shot, German Steel, Hemp and Duck, Wool Cards, Card Wire and Tacks, impliment for Cloathiers Trade, Fiſh hooks and Lines, Tin-plates, Hatters Trimmings, Salt petre, Sickles, Bar-lead, Pinns and Needles, Copperas and Allum, Brimſtone and Sea coal, Sheep ſhears, Shoemakers Awls and Tacks, Sheet copper, Apothecary Drugs, Paper moulds, Books, Chalk and Salt.

Nor will we purchaſe any goods for ourſelves or others, of any in this colony, or elſewhere, who ſhall violate or break through the general agreement.

The late defection of New-York, was by the meeting conſidered, on which it was fully agreed, that this colony is juſtly offended, and highly reſents their late precipitate deſertion of the common cauſe of American liberty, by violating their reiterated ſolemn engagements with the other colonies; not only without their conſent, but in direct contradiction to their advice and intreaties;—by which the union of the colonies, in this moſt important, ſalutary and conſtitutional meaſure, for obtaining a redreſs of our grievances, is greatly weakened, our enemies abroad rather animated againſt us, and our friends in a degree diſcouraged, for which reaſons we judge it highly neceſſary, and do reſolve to break off, all commercial intercourſe with the inhabitants of New-York, ſo far as not to purchaſe of them any goods or merchandize imported from Great-Britain directly or indirectly.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting.

Teſt SILAS DEANE, *Clerk.*

BOSTON, September 24.

AT a General-Council held at the Council-Chamber in Boſton, on Monday the 17th Inſtant. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to nominate,

William Browne, Eſq; to be one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Eſſex.

William Pepperrell, Eſq; Abraham Fuller, Eſq; and Charles Pelham, Eſq; Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

We are informed from good Authority, that Commodore Hood at Halifax, has expreſſed great diſpleaſure at the late attempt to impreſs a man from a coaſting veſſel coming into this harbour: From the ſame authority we can aſſure the Public, that the coaſting trade ſhall not be moleſted, but encouraged and protected to the utmoſt, while the Commodore has the command of his Majeſty's ſquadron in theſe ſeas. (*Meſſ. Gaz.*)

Wedneſday a convention of Epiſcopal Clergy was held in this Town, when a Sermon was preached at King's Chapel on the Occaſion by the Rev'd Mr. Troutbeck.

Wedneſday the Reverend PETER THACHER, B. A. was ordained to the Paſtoral Office of the Church and Congregation in the North Pariſh of Malden. The Solemnity began with Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robie of Lynn: A Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Robbins of Milton: The Rev. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge then prayed and gave the Charge: The Right-Hand of Fellowſhip was given by the Rev. Dr. Eliot of this Town: And the concluding Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of this Town.

Saturday laſt being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation, the ſame was obſerved here as uſual, by the Diſcharge of Cannon at his Majeſty's Caſtle William, the Batteries and Train of Artillery in this Town, and his Majeſty's Ships in the Harbour.

Tueſday arrived here the Ship Britannia, Capt. Daverſon, from London: He had almoſt loaded his Veſſel in London when Capt. Scott arrived there with returned Goods from this Place, but immediately took out all ſuch Articles he had on board which were not allowed of by the Non-importation Agreement here, except a few which were at the bottom, his Owners at the ſame Time advertiſed in the following Manner:

WHEREAS there may probably be on board the BRITANNIA, WILLIAM DEVERSON, Maſter, bound for BOSTON, in NEW ENGLAND, ſundry Articles prohibited by the Committee of Merchants at that Port to be imported. It is therefore thought neceſſary to give this public Information, that any Gentleman who may have ſhipped ſuch Goods on board the abovenamed Veſſel may have them taken out immediately applying to CHAMPION and DICKASON, No. 117. Biſhopſgate Street Within.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th Inſt.

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A great variety of Houſe Furniture,

Among which are,

A genteel Mahogony Cheſt on Cheſt Draws, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Looking Glaſſes, Mahogony Dining Tables, Leather Bottom and other Chairs, Mahogony Bureau, Mahogony Deſk, Feather Beds, Pewter Diſhes & Plates, Braſs Candleſticks, and ſome other Kitchen Furniture—with a variety of ENGLISH GOODS, among which are Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, Callicoes, Shalloon, Tammys, Silk and Hair Twiſt, Galloons, Ferrets, Tapes, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Friday *next*— Ten *in the Morning.*

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next.

At his uſual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths coarſe and fine, Kerſeys, Plains, Shalloons, Plains, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, Ozenbrigs, Gauze, Cambricks, Lawns, Pluſhes, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Pieces of Plate, Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

Fineſt Florence Oyl,

Juſt imported in the Ship Britannia, William Deverſon, Maſter, from London, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM JONES,

At his Shop oppoſite the Town-Houſe.

The very fineſt Florence Oyl in honeſt Flaſks, choice Turkey Figs and new Currants by the Caſk or ſingle Pound, Jordan and Valentia Almonds by the Hundred, Dozen or ſingle Pound, very beſt Flour of Muſtard in ſmall Bottles, Salt Petre by the Caſk or ſingle Pound, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs by the large or ſmall Quantities, the very beſt Velvet Corks, Court Plaiſter, Teeth Bruſhes, beſt Lavender and Hungary Water. ALSO,

A large and freſh Aſſortment of the beſt Drugs and Medicines, with an Aſſortment of genuine patentee'd Medicines, viz.

Turlington's original Balſam of Life.	Eau de Luce.
Hills pectoral Balſom of Honey.	Betton's true Britiſh Oyl.
Fraunces Female Elixir	Bateman's Pectoral Drops.
Eſſence of Pepper Mint.	Spirits Venice Treacle.
Godfrey's general Cordial.	Dr. Stoughton's & Daffy's Elixir.
Golden Spirits Scurvey Graſs plain ditto.	Hooper's & Lockyer's Pills.
Walker's Jeſuit Drops, with the ſpecific Purging Remedy.	Anderſon's Scoth ditto.
	Greenough's Tincture for the Teeth and Gums.

LIKEWISE,

Allum, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, ground Madder, Roll and Flour Brimſtone, Red Lead, white ditto, Verdigreaſe, Vermillion, Nut-Galls, ground Ginger, Piemento, Rice, Oatmeal, Phials and Gillipots by the Crate, Half-pint Dram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

Frederick Roberts,

Jeweller & Gilder from *London*,

Acquaints the Public, that he has open'd Shop next Door to the Shop lately occupied by Meſſrs. *Cox* and *Berry*, nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office;

Where he Manufactures the following Articles, in as neat and elegant a Manner, as in LONDON,

All Sorts of Ladies Egrets, Earings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Lockets, Set Buckles and Buttons, Broaches and Rings of all Kind, &c.—Seals in Stone, Silver and Steel. Alſo Gilds all Kinds of Cane Heads, Sword Hilts, Watch Caſes and Watch Chains, Buckles, Buttons, Snuff Boxes, &c. With many other Articles, too tedious to mention in an Adverteſement.

N. B. Ladies or Gentlemen may have their own Hair ſprigg'd in any Fancy or Form they pleaſe, for Rings or Bracelets.

He will mend any of the above-mentioned Articles in the neateſt Manner, or on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

The higheſt Price given for old Gold or Silver Lace.

Choice good Salt, equal to any Imported, to be ſold on board the Ship AMERICA, now laying off the Long-Wharff. Inquire for JOHN BOAZ on board the Ship, or at Mr. JOHN INGERSOLL's, near Wheelwright's Wharff.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Sloop Harriſon, Hooten, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Seaflower, Pendleton, from New-London.
Schooner Friendſhip, Conway, from Virginia.
Sloop Seaflower, Rice,
—— Seaflower, Hubbel, and,
—— Grampus, Knap, from New-Haven.
Sloop Lydia, Freebody, from Rhode-Iſland.
Ship America, Boas, from Sicily.
Sloop Wilkes, Wolf, from St. Croix.
Schooner Lucy, DeCoſta, from St. Lucia & St. Euſtatia.
Schooner Fox, Fiſh, from Guadaloup.
Ship Britannia, Deverſon, from London.
Schooner William, Brace from Falmouth.

CLEARED OUT

Sloop Bittren, Harris, and,
Sloop Polly, Nye, for New-London.
Sloop Two Siſters, Cliſt, and,
Sloop Lydia, Freebody, for Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Sally, Paine, and,
Schooner Unity, Eldridge, for Maryland.
Schooner Rainbow, Wier, for Quebec.
Sloop Rainbow, Church, for Philadelphia.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Schooner John, McNeil, for Quebec.
Sloop Betſey, Rockwell, for New-London.
Sloop Endeavour, McLeod, for Virginia.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,

Twelve Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boſton,	*for this preſent Week.*
Monday, 30 *m. after* 3	*Friday*, 35 *m. after* 6
Tueſday, 16 *m. after* 4	*Saturday*, 23 *m. aft.* 7
Wedneſday, 4 *m. aft.* 5	*Lord's-day*, 12 *m. aft* 8
Thurſday, 44 *m aft.* 5	*Firſt Qr.* 26 *Day*, 3 *Aft.*

Thing — a reflection on L^d Chief Juſtice Mansfield, of the Court of Kings Bench.
~~See Page~~ v^d Page 180. ¶ a Peſcurder. ☞ vid. Britians account of the Fire pa. 12. Vol. 4
℄ To Find Agreements vid Index Vol. 2. ☞ vid pa. 105. 121. 127

From the Committee of Inspection.

A LIST of the Names of *those* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
In Common-Street, has imported a Quantity of Glass contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and refuses to reship them.

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.

James McMasters,
(On Treat's Wharf.

Patrick McMasters,
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.

William Jackson,
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-House.

Theophilus Lillie,
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House, North-End.

John Taylor,
(Nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.

Israel Williams, Esq; *& Son,*
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.

And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT must evidently appear either by Importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, so didly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it; so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

From the Committee of Inspection,

We have receiv'd the following Vote, viz.

AT a full Meeting of the Trade on Tuesday the 7th of August Instant, it was unanimously Voted, That the Names of all those Persons who had imported any Goods from Great-Britain, not permitted in the Non-Importation Agreement, and should refuse reshipping the same, be published in the Monday's News-Papers, except such Importers as are at too great a Distance to be apprized of this Resolution, and that Notice hereof be given in the next Thursday's Print—In Consequence of the above Vote, the Committee of Inspection are under the Necessity of publishing the Names of the following Persons, who have been return'd by the Committee appointed for that Purpose, as refusing to comply with the Expectation of the Trade, in reshipping their Goods, viz.

Messrs. William Bowes,
Rufus Greene,
Nathaniel Cary,
William Coffin, jun.

THE Proprietors of Lands in the Province of Maine holding under the Will of Bridget Phillips, late of Boston, deceas'd, are hereby notified to meet at the Vernon's Head in said Boston, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October next, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. then and there

To raise Monies to defrey such Charges as said Proprietors have been or may be at, and to choose Officers for assessing and collecting the same.

To grant such Tract or Tracts to Settlers or others upon such Conditions and Limitations as shall be appointed.

To determine what Encouragement the Proprietors will give towards the Settlement of one or more Townships.

To receive the report of any Committee or Committees respecting the laying out any Part of said Land in Townships.

To appropriate any Quantity of Land within such Townships as are already laid out or may hereafter be laid ont, for particular Purposes.

To authorize some Person or Persons to settle the Boundaries with such Persons or Proprietors as own Lands contiguous to any Part of said Propriety.

To appoint one or more Persons to admit Settlers, as shall from Time to Time be tho't necessary, in the Name and Behalf of the Proprietors.

To appoint an Agent or Agents to prosecute Trespasses; and to do such other Matters as shall be tho't to be advantageous.

At the Desire of Five of said Proprietors in Writing.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietors Clerk.

CASH To be given for good BEES-WAX, by JAMES PERKINS, at his Shop two Doors below the British Coffee-House in King-Street.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the *late Company of* POOL *and* CLARKE *of* Boston, *Merchants*, deceased, are desired to bring in the Accounts to TIMOTHY NEWELL, of said Boston, who is impowered to settle the same. ALSO,

All Persons who are indebted to, or that have any Demands on, *the Estate of Mr.* FITCH POOL, late of Boston, *Merchant*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said TIMOTHY NEWELL, *Administrator* to said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement. *Boston, Sept.* 17, 1770.

To be LET immediately,
A HOUSE at New-Boston;
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of *Plymouth*, to receive and examine the Claims on the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Winsor*, late of *Duxbury*, deceas'd, represented Insolvent; and Six Months are allowed for the same—WE do hereby notify all concerned, That we will attend that Business at the House of *Gamaliel Bradford*, Innholder in *Duxbury*, on the first and last Tuesdays in *September*, and on the first and last Tuesdays in the four next Months following, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning, 'till Five in the Afternoon.

Duxbury, August 18, 1770. WAIT WADSWORTH, JUDAH DELANO, } Commissioners.

STray'd from Boston on Tuesday the 7th Instant, a small yellow Cow, with short Horns the Tops of which are saw'd off, she has a Slit in her right Ear, her Tets are very small. Whoever shall bring said Cow to Captain Barnabas Binney, opposite the New-South Meeting House in Seven-Star-Lane, shall be well rewarded for taking her up.

Absented himself from his Master

Benjamin Jenkins, a Boy about 21 Years of Age: Had on a Cotton Velvet Waistcoat and Breeches, a Pair white Thread Stockings, &c. Whoever will bring Information to the Printers hereof of said Boy, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Boy, as they would avoid being prosecuted to the utmost Extremity of the Law.

For LONDON,
The Brig *Tryton, Stephen Davis,*
Master, now lying at the South Side of the Long Wharff, will sail by the last of this Month. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on Board, or of *Solomon Davis*, at his Store in Butler's-Row.

For LONDON,
The Brig *Aldborough, Benjamin White*, Master, will sail in about 14 Days. For Freight or Passage, inquire of the Master on board said Brig, now lying at the North Side of the Long-Wharff.

Lisbon Lemmons, at £.30 O.T.
the Box, Four Dollars per Hundred, or Half a Dollar per Dozen, as they rise in the Box, sold by ALEXANDER WILSON, near the Mill-Bridge.
LIKEWISE,
A few Pieces of Irish Linnen, and two Hogsheads of Old West-India Rum, cheap for Cash.

Isaac Pierce,
Distiller, at *New-Boston,*

BEGS Leave to inform all Gentlemen and others, That he continues to distill Rum and other Spirits in the same Distill-House he formerly improv'd with the late Company of Messrs. *Pool & Clark*, deceas'd—and acquaints those Customers who us'd to be supply'd by them, That he should be glad to serve them on the same reasonable Terms as formerly by said Company; and that he has Rum to sell or exchange for Molasses.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province at their Sessions the 15th of March last 1770, Ordered that all the Votes and Orders of the Proprietors of the Township of Hartwood, in the County of Berkshire, Recorded in the Record Book of said Proprietors for the raising, collecting or levying several sums of Money, assessed on each Right of Land in said Propriety, amounting in all the several Assessments to Four Pounds, Eleven Shilings on each Right be established and confirmed as good and valid in the Law to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.——

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors or Owners of Lands in said Hartwood, to pay in their Deficiency of the several Assessments aboveaid, amounting to the sum of Four Pounds, Eleven Shillings, on each Right in said Township, unto us the Subscribers, or so much of their Lands will be sold at a Public Vendue as shall be sufficient to pay the aboveaid Taxes, and all necessary and intervening Charges on the Ninth Day of January next 1771, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-House of Daniel Foot, Innholder in said Hartwood, and to be continued by adjournments from Day to Day if need be untill the whole be compleated, unless prevented by paying as above. Dated at Hartwood, July the 10th, 1770.

Joseph Knox
Andrew Mumford } Assessors.
Daniel Foot.

ALL those who are indebted to
CALEB BLANCHARD,
or have any Accounts open with him, are desired to settle and pay their respective Balances immediately.—— This NOTICE he gives to every one without Exception. If they neglect to comply with the above Request, they must not blame him should any disagreeable Consequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by said *Blanchard*, One Half of a very Burthensome good Sloop, about 85 Tons, well found.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of a Township of Land, lying on *Androscoggin* River, in the County of *Cumberland*, called *Silvester-Town*,—at a Meeting legally assembled on the 20th Day of October 1768, Voted and raised a Tax of 20s. on each Share, and afterwards on the 2d of January 1771 Voted and raised a Tax of 20s. on each Share, for defreying the Charge of laying out said Township and laying out a Number of Lotts, as by their Vote may appear; and although said Proprietors have been legally called upon to pay said Taxes, yet the Proprietors or Owners of the following Shares have neglected to pay the same, viz.

The Shares originally granted to James Harris Benjamin Sutton, John Field, John Witherel Joseph Prior, Nathaniel Harlow, Samuel Doughty, Joseph Studley, Mathew Stetson, Samuel Sprague Arthur Low, Joseph Shelly, John Joyse, Robert Pheney, Cornelius Jones, William Eaton, James Snow, Joseph Knap, Mark Lothrop, Garshom Marble, Joseph Goold, Nathaniel Parker, Moses Simmons, Nathaniel Holmes, John Stetson, Elnathan Palmer, John Records.

THESE are therefore to Notify the said delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their said Lands will be expos'd to Sale at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, as will pay said Taxes and all necessary Charges; said Vendue to be at the Dwelling-House of Doctor *Hall*, Innholder, in *Pembrook*, in the County of *Plymouth*, on the 20th Day of November next, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, to be continued by Adjournment, if need be, till all be Sold.

Plymouth, Aug. 25th, 1770. *Charles Turner*, *David Little*, jun. *James Warren*, } Committee.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,
A Few Sett of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover,—at £.12 10s. Old Tenor per Sett. LIKEWISE,

A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbishop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

ASSESSORS-OFFICE, BOSTON, Sept. 5, 1770.

WHEREAS the Assessors are required by Law to give seasonable Warning to the Inhabitants to give or bring in to them true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estates they are possessed of on the First Day of September Instant: THESE are therefore to notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, to give or bring into the Assessors of said Town, a true and perfect List of their Polls and rateable Estates, agreable to the Tenor of said Act, for which Purpose they shall attend to receive the same at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, from Monday the tenth Instant to Monday the first Day of October next, from nine to twelve o'Clock Forenoon, and from three to five Afternoon (Saturday and Lord's-Day excepted); and it is expected that the Inhabitants comply with the Law in this Case.

By Direction of the Assessors of said Town.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of the Hon. *Samuel White*, Esq; late of *Taunton*, deceas'd, are desired to bring them in to *George Leonard*, Esq; of *Norton*, or *Daniel Leonard*, Esq; of *Taunton*, Attorneys to the Administratrix on said Estate. And all Persons indebted to said Estate on Account, are desired to settle the same immediately.

TO BE SOLD on reasonable Terms, an elegant Dwelling-House, with a Barn and other Out-Houses, and about 17 Acres of Land, with a young Orchard of the best Fruit, in Taunton, about 36 Miles from Boston, and the same from Newport, very pleasantly situated in the Middle of the Town, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-House.

ALSO, To be Let and enter'd upon immediately, a convenient Dwelling-House and Appurtenances in Queen Street, *Boston*, lately in the Occupation of Mr. *John Gillispie*.—Enquire of *Andrew Cazneau*, Esq; of *Boston*, or *Daniel Leonard*, Esq; of *Taunton*.

TO BE SOLD BY
Abigail Davidson,

About the Middle of Sewen-Star Lane, Boston, (this Fall or next Spring) a large Collection of the best Sorts of young grafted and innoculated English Fruit Trees, graffed and innoculated by *William Davidson*, deceased,—as

CHERRIES, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees, English Elm Trees, Grape Vines of Sorts, red and white Dutch Currant Bushes, English Gooseb'ry Bushes of all Sorts, Asparagus Plants of the large early Sort. Also all Sorts of Garden Seeds raised here, which is more suitable for the West Indies than any imported. Also, Garlick and Horse-Radish, and all Sorts of dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. The above Trees, Bushes, Seeds, &c. are to be Sold one third Part cheaper than they can be purchased at any Place in *Boston*.

Six or eight Pair of Wood-Ducks
are wanted, for which the Cash will be given. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
A few Casks of Claret, a few small
Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbetf.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

& Turn to Index Vol. 2. To find Agreement
& vid page 195.